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City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND WELFARE

OF DUNFERMLINE

FOR THE YEAR

1952



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HEALTH OF DUNFERMLINE

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BY

C. BARCLAY REEKIE,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

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Staff.

Health Department

- C. BARCLAY REEKIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital; Administrative Medical Officer, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust; and Medical Superintendent, Bandrum Children's Home.
- ROBERT M. WINK, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Depute Medical Officer of Health; Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.
- VICTOR D. RANDALL MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital (resigned 29:6:52).
- ISOBEL S. MOWAT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.
- DAVID M. CATHIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital (appointed 1:7:52).

CONSULTANTS.

- ROBERT I. STIRLING, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.—Orthopædic Clinic.
- KENNETH McLAY, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.—Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.
- C. R. DUNCAN LEEDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.—Ophthalmic Clinic.

HEALTH VISITORS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Miss L. NISBET. | Miss B. L. CRICHTON. |
| Miss A. M. SOUTAR. | Miss J. I. M. MOIR. |
| Miss C. JOHNSTON. | Miss A. S. MOIR. |
| Mrs I. MERRYWEATHER
(resigned 15/6/52). | Miss M. B. BROWN. |
| Miss M. C. HOOD. | Miss H. ROBERTSON
(appointed 5/5/52). |
| Miss L. ROBERTSON. | Miss H. L. PATERSON
(appointed 18/8/52). |
| Miss M. B. MILNE
(resigned 15/4/52). | |

The above-named are trained nurses with Health Visitor's Certificate.

HOME NURSING AND DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY STAFF.

Dunfermline :

- | | |
|--|--|
| Miss E. TODD. | Miss B. L. BRAID
(resigned 30/11/52). |
| Miss J. MacGREGOR. | Miss J. DOUGLAS
(appointed 26/12/52). |
| Miss S. MacC. ROSS
(resigned 30/11/52). | Miss D. DUNCAN
(appointed 26/12/52). |

Rosyth :

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| Miss L. STONELEY. | Miss I. W. SINCLAIR |
| The above-named are Queen's District Nursing Sisters. | |

Part-time Domiciliary Midwives :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mrs L. BEVERIDGE. | Mrs C. YOUNG. |
| Mrs E. COX. | Mrs J. B. SLATER. |

The above-named have S.C.M. certificate only.

STAFFS—HEALTH DEPARTMENT—(Continued)—**DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.**

Mrs I. FISHLEY, Supervisor.

DAY NURSERIES.

Mrs J. THOMSON, R.G.N., Matron, Broomhead Nursery.

Miss I. FISHER, R.G.N., S.C.M., Matron, Rosyth Nursery.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Miss J. G. ERSKINE, Chief Clerk.

Miss S. EADIE.

Miss C. CARSTAIRS.

Miss I. MOODY
(resigned 15/9/52).Miss M. BURNETT
(resigned 29/3/52).

Miss F. ARMER.

Miss S. BEST.

Miss M. MUMBERSON.

Miss H. CROMBIE
(appointed 24/3/52).Miss A. MITCHELL
(appointed 1/12/52).**MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.**

WILLIAM ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., Certifying Officer.

ROBERT C. WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., Certifying Officer.

BERTRAM FINNIE, Authorised Officer.

GEORGE K. PLUMMER, Authorised Officer.

CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST STAFF ENGAGED IN THE SCHOOL TREATMENT SERVICE.

Miss MADELINE G. LESLIE, L.D.S., R.C.S.—Dentist.

Miss AGNES B. WHITE, C.S.P.—Physiotherapist.

Miss N. WOOD—Speech Therapist.

Nurses :

Miss A. E. BENNETT, R.G.N.

Miss E. B. STENHOUSE, R.G.N.

Secretary: Miss M. C. McLAREN.

Sanitary Department.

ALEXANDER H. DUNCAN, M.R.San.I., M.Inst. P.C., M.I.T.A., Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.

GORDON S. WILSON, First Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

DONALD MACKAY, Second Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

WILLIAM K. ELLIS, Third Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

ROBERT L. MORRIS, Fourth Assistant Sanitary Inspector (resigned 26:7:52).

JAMES A. STEVENSON, Fourth Assistant Sanitary Inspector (appointed 1:10:52).

KENNETH N. FRASER, Senior Apprentice Sanitary Inspector.

PETER K. FRANKLIN, Junior Apprentice.

Miss MARGARET W. CHALMERS, Senior Shorthand/Typist-Clerkess.

Miss GRACE B. T. DICKSON, Junior Shorthand/Typist-Clerkess.

Social Services Department.

GEORGE K. PLUMMER, Social Services Officer.

BERTRAM FINNIE, Assistant Social Services Officer.

ARCHIBALD GRANT, Assistant Social Services Officer.

Miss CECILIA DAVIDSON, Clerkess.

Miss C. KILPATRICK, Shorthand/Typist-Clerkess.

*To the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the
City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, and to
the Department of Health for Scotland.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Welfare of Dunfermline for the year 1952. It incorporates the Special Survey requested by the Secretary of State for Scotland under D.H.S. Circular No. 98/1952.

To all who so loyally co-operated with me in the work, I avail myself of this opportunity of making grateful acknowledgment.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. BARCLAY REEKIE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Carnegie Clinic,
Dunfermline, 22nd June 1953.

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952.

	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Population	44,904	44,892	45,098	47,725	45,041	45,215
Number of Deaths (corrected)	552	481	457	510	492	469
Death-rate per 1000 population (corrected and adjusted for age and sex distribution)	12.5	10.9	10.3	10.9	11.1	10.6
Deaths of infants under 1 year	41	41	32	22	25	17
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 live births	44	48	43	30	34	24
Number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	19	16	13	12	11	7
Number of deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)	25	20	14	15	11	8
Death-rate per 1000 population from pulmonary tuberculosis	0.42	0.36	0.29	0.25	0.24	0.15
Death-rate per 1000 population from all forms of tuberculosis	0.56	0.45	0.31	0.31	0.24	0.18
Death-rate per 1000 population from the principal epidemic diseases,	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.04
Marriage-rate per 1000 population	10.5	10.0	9.8	8.3	9.9	9.3
Number of live births registered (corrected)	934	852	737	738	746	716
Number of still-births registered (corrected)	22	19	27	21	24	23
Live birth-rate per 1000 population,	20.8	19.0	16.3	15.5	16.6	15.8
Illegitimate births per 100 live births,	4.6	5.6	3.8	4.9	4.8	3.6
Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1000 live and still-births)	5.2	2.3	2.6	3.9	0.0	0.0

ANNUAL REPORT.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The population as estimated by the Registrar General to 30th June 1952 was 45,215, being an increase of 174 over the 1951 figure.

Births.—The live births registered after correction for transfers were 716, equivalent to a birth rate of 15.8 per thousand of population as compared with 16.6 in the preceding year. The rate for Scotland was 17.7 per thousand population.

It is of interest to compare the figures with those of previous years.

1926-1930	Average Birth rate	16.9
1931-1935	Do.	16.3
1936-1940	Do.	15.8
1941-1945	Do.	18.2
1946-1950	Do.	18.3
1951	Birth rate	16.6
1952	Do.	15.8

The number of still-births registered after correction for transfers during the year was 23, giving a rate of 31 per thousand total births. The number of still-births registered for a number of years past, with the corresponding rates per thousand total births are as follows :—

		Still-births.	Rate per thousand total births.
1941-1945	Average	26	31
1946-1950	Do.	25	29
1951	.. .. .	24	31
1952	.. .. .	23	31

Deaths.—The deaths registered after correction for transfers were 469 which is equivalent to a death rate (adjusted for age and sex distribution) of 10.6. This compares with 12 for Scotland and 11.5 for the large burghs. The following are the figures for preceding years :—

1926-1930	Average death rate	12.2
1931-1935	Do.	12.3
1936-1940	Do.	12.6
1941-1945	Do.	11.8
1946-1950	Do.	11.4
1951	Death rate	11.1
1952	Do.	10.6

Infantile Mortality.—The number of infants under one year of age who died during the year was 17, equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 24, as compared with 34 for the preceding year. This is the lowest rate that has ever been recorded in Dunfermline. The following are figures for previous years so far as they are available :—

1916-1920	Average infantile mortality rate	85
1921-1925	Do. do.	79
1926-1930	Do. do.	67
1931-1935	Do. do.	58
1936-1940	Do. do.	59
1941-1945	Do. do.	57
1946-1950	Do. do.	42
1951	Infantile mortality rate	34
1952	Do. do.	24

Of the total deaths, 13 (76 per cent.) occurred during the first week of life and were due to prematurity 9, birth injury 3, intra-pulmonary haemorrhage 1. The remaining 4 deaths were of infants over four weeks of age and due to asphyxia from overlying 1, intussusception 1, broncho-pneumonia 1, congenital heart disease 1.

The infantile mortality rate for Scotland for 1952 was 35 and for the large burghs 37.

Deaths from Infectious Diseases.—There was only one death from the ordinary infectious diseases, attributable to measles.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.—The deaths from respiratory and other forms of tuberculosis were 7 and 1 respectively, giving death rates of 0.15 and 0.03. The corresponding figures for the previous year were deaths 11, and nil, and death rates 0.24 and nil.

The following are the average death rates so far as they are available :—

	Respiratory Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Total.
1916-1920	1.01	0.50	1.51
1921-1925	0.67	0.33	1.00
1926-1930	0.53	0.22	0.75
1931-1935	0.40	0.18	0.58
1936-1940	0.44	0.09	0.53
1941-1945	0.32	0.12	0.44
1946-1950	0.33	0.07	0.40
1951	0.24	0.00	0.24
1952	0.15	0.03	0.18

The total rate for Scotland was 0.32 and for the large burghs 0.35.

Maternal Mortality.—For the second year in succession the maternal mortality rate was nil. The rate for Scotland was one.

The average maternal mortality rates for Dunfermline during the period 1931 to 1952 were as follows :—

1931-1935	Average	3.08
1936-1940	Do.	2.33
1941-1945	Do.	4.90
1946-1950	Do.	3.02
1951	Rate	0.00
1952	Do.	0.00

Deaths from Cancer.—The deaths from cancer were 78, which is equivalent to a death rate of 1.72 as compared with 1.26 for the previous year.

The following are the average death rates from cancer for a number of years :—

1931-1935	Average	1.48
1936-1940	Do.	1.38
1941-1945	Do.	1.49
1946-1950	Do.	1.65
1951	Rate	1.26
1952	Do.	1.72

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS.

The Health, Social Welfare and Children's Committees are composed of the same personnel, each with a different convener. They deal with the Town Council's functions under the Health, Assistance and Children's Acts respectively. The officers concerned with these functions work from the same administrative base in the Carnegie Clinic.

1. Administration.

The Medical Officer of Health is administrative head of the Health and Social Services Departments. He is associated with the Children's Committee and undertakes the medical supervision of the Children's Home. He is School Medical Officer for the Burgh and Medical Officer to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust for the medical treatment of school children.

The health visitor visits for all purposes. She is school nurse, child protection visitor and tuberculosis nurse, duplication of visits to a household is thereby avoided.

The daily routine is carried out by a fully qualified medical, nursing, and other staff, details of which are given on pages 3 and 4.

2. Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

The Carnegie Clinic has now been in operation for its first complete year. It functions as a health and welfare centre and

provides the administrative base for the Health Department and associated Social Welfare and Children's Departments. The building occupies a central situation and provides school medical and dental treatment clinics, ante-natal, child welfare, orthopaedic, ultra-violet light and speech therapy clinics. These embrace many of the combined activities of the Local Health Authority and the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust.

The Chest Physician is permanently housed in a consulting and treatment unit in the building.

The Regional Hospital Board provide regular specialist clinics for diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and orthopaedics and are shortly to make available the services of a paediatrician. There is also an adult physiotherapy unit in association with the adjoining swimming pool and baths, and the Red Cross Society maintain a medical comforts depot.

Statutory and voluntary agencies, therefore, play their part with a physical link in common premises.

While general practitioners are not housed in the building, they are fully informed of the clinic and welfare facilities available and make good use of them.

Details of the Local Health Authority services are published in the Report of the Local Medical Committee of the County of Fife and in the Dunfermline Tenants Handbook presented to each tenant in the Town Council Housing schemes. Information as to applicable services is contained in the handbook "As You Grow Old" published by the Dunfermline and Rosyth Old People's Welfare Committee.

The pioneer medical work of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, which started in Dunfermline over forty years ago, has produced a generation of people who are "clinic minded" and ready to make use of all available facilities, an attitude which has received encouragement from the local medical profession.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the West Fife Hospitals Group Board of Management and Chairman of the Medical Committee thereof. The medical members of the Board consist of one consultant, two general practitioners, and two medical officers of health.

3. Joint use of Staff.

By arrangement between Dunfermline Town Council and the South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board, the Medical Officer of

Health acts as Medical Superintendent of the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital and Bandrum Children's Convalescent Home. The clinical duties of the hospital are undertaken by the medical members of the Health Department staff.

There is similarly an agency arrangement between Dunfermline Town Council and Fife County Council whereby the Medical Officer of Health is School Medical Officer and the medical and nursing staff undertake the medical inspection and treatment of school children.

House Officers of the Maternity Hospital, proceeding to the D.R.C.O.G. diploma attend the child welfare clinics. Specialists from the Regional Hospital Board undertake regular consultation sessions at the Local Authority clinics.

Two general practitioners are employed on a case basis for the certification of mental defectives and visitation.

The health visitors are available to the Chest Physician for the nursing of tuberculosis patients treated in their own homes.

4. Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under school age.

(a) **Expectant and nursing mothers.**—A register of expectant mothers is maintained. This is made possible by an arrangement with the Ministry of Food, whereby the area office forwards a weekly list of expectant mothers who claim extra food ration to which they are entitled. During the year 627 names were submitted. Health visitors visited these women in their homes to ascertain the arrangements made for their ante-natal care and supervision and to give advice and training in mothercraft.

Seventy per cent. of the women elected to have their confinement in the Maternity Hospital, where the Consultant Obstetrician supervised all the ante-natal and post-natal work. The Consultant Obstetrician also saw cases referred to him by general practitioners for consultation and advice.

(i) **Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.**—During the year five clinic sessions a week were held in the ante-natal department of the Maternity Hospital. At the ante-natal clinic, 480 women made 5,902 attendances, showing an increase over the previous year of 41 women attending with an increase of 624 attendances. At the post-natal clinic 430 women made 1,037 attendances. Blood was taken from all new patients for the Wassermann reaction and Rhesus factor determination.

(ii) **District Nurses Ante-natal Clinic.**—A room in the Carnegie Clinic is reserved for the use of the district nurses where an ante-natal session is held for women who are to be confined at home. This provision commenced in April and during the remainder of the year 52 women attended.

No assistance is given at clinics held by general practitioners in their own premises.

(iii) The care of unmarried mothers and their children does not present any great problem. They are admitted to the Maternity Hospital when possible and use is made of existing voluntary agencies, e.g., Salvation Army Homes.

(iv) Maternity packs are issued from the Health Department on demand, for domiciliary confinement. Two hundred and five packs were issued during the year.

Forty-six maternity outfits were supplied on loan to suitable cases on application by midwives. The outfits consist of bed linen and towels and are for use for a period of three weeks from the date of confinement.

(b) **Child Welfare.**—There are six child welfare clinics. The situation, days and hours of attendance are as stated in previous reports. The following table indicates the activities of the clinics during the year:—

Number of Clinics provided and attendances during 1952.		
Number of clinics provided by Local Health Authority	6	
Number of children who attended and who on the date of their first attendance were	Under 1 year.. 1,074	} 2,260
	Over 1 year .. 1,186	
Total number of attendances by children,	Under 1 year.. 10,710	} 16,219
	Over 1 year .. 5,509	

The total number of attendances shows a decrease of 592 from that of the previous year, due largely to the fact that new housing developments are situated at a considerable distance from the existing clinics.

The following table shows the attendances during the year at each of the clinics:—

	AGE GROUP	Fownhill	Baldrigeburn	Rosyth	Nethertown	Inglis Street	Kingseat	Totals	
Number of children who attended and who on the date of their first attendance were:—	Under 1 year	86	172	347	236	209	24	1,074	2,260
	Over 1 year	152	191	425	241	145	32	1,186	
Total number of attendances by children	Under 1 year	822	1,853	3,553	2,305	1,977	200	10,710	16,219
	Over 1 year	639	1,051	1,973	1,110	622	114	5,509	

The child welfare clinics are open to all mothers for advice on the welfare and management of their children. Prevention of disease is stressed. Every endeavour is made to give a knowledge of correct feeding and child management. Mothers are encouraged to bring their babies to a clinic as early as possible when feeding difficulties are most likely to occur and before unnecessary weaning from the breast may have taken place.

Advice was given regarding the following conditions:—

Anæmia	29	Nutritional defects	250
Circulatory system defects	13	Ophthalmic defects	150
Congenital abnormalities	4	Orthopaedic defects	123
Dental caries	28	Parasitic (intestinal conditions)	31
Dermatological conditions	352	Reaction to vaccination and inoculation	15
Ear, nose and throat defects	263	Respiratory infections	166
Gastro-intestinal conditions	122	Speech defects	16
Icterus neonatorum	3	Surgical conditions	41
Infectious diseases	3	Teething difficulties	42
Injuries	15	Thrush	4
Mastitis	5	Unhealed umbilicus	42
Mental deficiency	1	Urinary system defects	45
Neurological defects	21		

During the year there was a total of 471 prescriptions issued at the clinics.

(i) **Voluntary workers.**—It is again a pleasure to have the opportunity to express deep gratitude to the voluntary workers who give loyal and valuable service at the child welfare clinics. Their help particularly with regard to clerical work is of great assistance to the staff and materially lightens their work.

During the year assistance was received from :—

Mrs ANDERSON	}	At Rosyth Clinic.
Mrs ARMSTRONG		
Mrs BETTENSON		
Mrs EASSON		
Mrs RENNIE		
Mrs HARGREAVES	}	At Inglis Street Clinic.
Mrs MORTON		
Mrs VALENTINE		
Miss ROBERTSON	}	At Nethertown Clinic.
Miss B. ROBERTSON		
Mrs RUTHERFORD		

(ii) **Treatment Clinics.**—The various school clinics also cater for pre-school children and the number treated during the year is shown in the following table :—

Clinic.	Number of Cases.	Number of Attendances.
Ear, nose and throat	95	112
Eye	11	34
Skin	34	94
General	192	283
Ultra-violet light	72	1,117
Orthopaedic	177	945
Defective speech	21	228
Dental	251	262
Total numbers	853	3,075

A physiotherapist undertakes the treatment of the orthopaedic cases and the speech therapist is in charge of the defective speech clinic.

(iii) **Specialist Clinics.**—The specialist clinics attached to the school health service are available to children under school age.

Mr Robert I. Stirling, F.R.C.S., is the Consulting Orthopaedic Specialist and during the year he treated 40 children. Mr Kenneth McLay, F.R.C.S., is Consultant to the ear, nose and throat clinic and during the year saw 39 children. Mr C. R. Duncan Leeds, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., is the Consultant in charge of the ophthalmic clinic. Thirty-one children were examined and 13 re-examined in the course of the year. The specialists are available at the following intervals :—orthopaedic, monthly ; ear, nose and throat, fortnightly ; ophthalmic, weekly.

It is hoped that the services of a Paediatrician in a consultative capacity will become available in the near future.

(iv) **Routine examination of children (1-5 years of age).**—

This age period is the time of all others when children are subject to more hazardous health risks than at any other period of existence. It is the time, therefore, for the prevention of physical defects, too many of which in the past have not been discovered until the children entered school. To further the earlier discovery of defects a routine medical examination of children within the age group 1-5 years, similar to that pertaining to the schools was commenced during the year. The parents are notified and the children are examined by appointment. Great interest has been taken in the scheme and the response has been almost unanimous. Commencing in April, 32 sessions were held during the year and a total of 782 children examined. Defects discovered received appropriate treatment. It is intended to carry out these periodical examinations throughout the age group.

(c) **Care of Premature Infants.**—To ensure the care of premature infants, an arrangement has been made to admit women in premature labour as emergencies to the Maternity Hospital whenever possible. If the mother and infant have to remain at home, special equipment for the care of the infant is issued on loan from the Health Department and supervision maintained by the appropriate authority nursing services.

(d) **Food and Milk.**—A variety of foods were made available in the clinics at concession rates.

The following table shows the quantity of foods supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age during the year:—

Food.	Mothers.	Children.	Total quantities supplied.
Cow & Gate	—	183	5,448 lbs.
Virol	—	162	1,026 lbs.
Farex	—	111	375 lbs.
Maltoline	—	84	324 lbs.
Lactagol	17	—	54 small tins.
Nestrovite	—	124	360 bottles.
Nestlé's Food	—	77	1,000 tins.
Colact	25	—	48 lbs.
Scott's Oats	—	97	216 lbs.
Totals	42	838	—

The total cost of baby foods and sundries purchased during the year was £1,137, 4s., all of which was recovered.

In 1950, owing to reduction of staff, the local officials of the Ministry of Food discontinued their attendance for the distribution of welfare foods at clinics in Dunfermline. This was unfortunate as it was a service of great value to the people which cannot be replaced by press propaganda or other means. Dunfermline women now collect their supplies from the Local Food Office.

In Rosyth, situated as it is at a considerable distance from the Food Office, a particular hardship was created. To overcome this, arrangements were made whereby the clinic staff undertook the distribution of national dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice, and vitamin A and D tablets, on behalf of the Ministry of Food.

(e) **Dental Care.**—The School Dental Officer treated 251 pre-school children who made 262 attendances during the year. There is only one school dental officer, which staff is not adequate to cover the needs of the school population.

In appointing additional staff priority must be given to the School Service.

Mothers and young children are referred to dental practitioners of their own choice.

(f) **Other provisions.**—

(i) **Day Nurseries.**—There are two nurseries situated at Broomhead and Rosyth, providing full day-time care for children up to five years of age, for five and a half days per week. They are primarily for children whose mothers are in employment, ill or being confined. The children are medically inspected at monthly intervals.

Broomhead provides accommodation for 62 children and Rosyth for 40 children.

Both nurseries are approved training schools for the Nursery Nurses Certificates and work in conjunction with the McCrone Pre-Nursing School. In the course of the year three students obtained the certificate.

BROOMHEAD.

Attendances:

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances	2,747
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Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances	9,733
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Receipts, £1,192,19s. 9d.

ROSYTH.

Attendances:

Children under 2 years—	
Total number of attendances	2,151
Children over 2 years—	
Total number of attendances	6,257
Receipts, £776, 3s. 0d.	

(ii) **Children's Homes.**—There are no residential nurseries provided by the Town Council under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

Under the provisions of the Children Act, a mansion house in the vicinity of Dunfermline named the Martha Frew Children's Home provides approximately 34 places for deprived children.

The medical supervision of the Home is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health. The Health Department medical staff examine the children prior to admission and attend to their medical needs while resident.

(iii) **Bandrum Children's Convalescent Home.**—By arrangement between Dunfermline Town Council and the South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board, the Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent of this institution.

Children requiring a period of convalescence are admitted from the various hospitals serving the West Fife area, from the child welfare and school clinics or by recommendation from their own family doctor. They are all debilitated and ailing from various causes, their chief need being ample rest and quiet, regular hours of sleep, good food, and fresh air.

At the beginning of the year 20 children were in residence and 212 were admitted during the year, making a total of 232 children (124 boys and 108 girls). The average duration of stay was 38 days. The average gain in weight was 3 lbs. 4 ozs.

(iv) **Children Acts, 1937-1948.**—The number of children registered under the above Acts on 1st January 1952 was 8. Five were added to the register, and 5 were removed from the register during the year. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 8.

The health visitors are also, child life protection visitors and they made 98 visits to these children. The conditions in each case were satisfactory and the children were well cared for.

5. Midwifery.

During the year 221 women applied for the domiciliary midwifery service provided by the Town Council. Of this number there was a total of 7 cancellations and transfers.

The staff engaged in the service consisted of two full-time midwives and the part-time employment of four midwives in private practice.

Applicants for this service approach the midwife of their choice, who in turn notifies the Medical Officer of Health as soon as a case is accepted. Record forms are then issued to the midwife who returns them on completion of the confinement.

A general practitioner was engaged for all the domiciliary confinements except in two instances.

The registers, temperature charts and appliances of all midwives practising within the burgh were inspected and the midwives interviewed by the Obstetrician. Private practising midwives were also supervised by the health visitors.

The Senior District Nursing Sister of Dunfermline district conducts ante-natal sessions in a room reserved for the purpose in the Carnegie Clinic; similarly in Rosyth, ante-natal sessions are held in the Nurses' Home.

Where housing and social conditions are unsuitable for confinement in the home, women are admitted to the Maternity Hospital. With improvement in housing conditions this is becoming less frequent and was only necessary on two occasions during the year.

District training for pupil midwives in the Dunfermline Maternity Hospital is undertaken by the senior district nursing sisters who have been approved as teachers by the Central Midwives Board.

This arrangement makes it possible for the Maternity Hospital to train midwives for Part II. of the S.C.M. Certificate and is a valuable contribution towards co-ordinating the work of the Local Authority with that of the Hospital Board. During the year five students were trained.

Two houses are provided by the Town Council for the accommodation of the Dunfermline and Rosyth district nurses respectively.

A motor car is provided for the senior nursing sister of the Dunfermline district, apart from this, transport is obtained by the public services; taxis are engaged when necessary.

The following table gives details of the work done during the year:—

- (i.) Total number of births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence:—
 Live Births, 1,413. Still Births, 44. Total, 1,457
- (ii.) Total number of births in (i.) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes):—Maternity Hospital 1,237
- (iii.) Number of births in (i.) occurring at home:—
 Live 212 }
 Still 8 } 220
- (iv.) Number of births in (iii.) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.			Other domiciliary cases.				Total.
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement.	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged).	Doctor and Midwife engaged.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged).	Without doctor or midwife	All Other Cases.	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	113	100	—	—	—	—	—	213
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
(e) Other cases not classified above	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
(f) Totals	113	100	—	2	1	1	3	220

(v.) Medical Aid—

(a) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, by a Midwife:—

- (i.) For Domiciliary cases —
 (ii.) For Institutional cases —

It has not been possible to link up the health visiting service with the work of the local hospitals and, except in a nebulous way, there has been no attempt to deal systematically with the rapidly advancing problem of care for the aged. It is felt that for these purposes an increase of staff is now necessary. Owing to shortage of recruits for the service, however, long periods elapse between resignations of existing staff and the filling of vacancies. The reason is obvious. Far from any woman having an incentive to take an additional qualification as a health visitor she actually will be paid as a health visitor a salary maximum of £5 less than she would have received as a ward sister had she not taken additional qualification.

All the health visitors employed so far have been fully qualified. Refresher courses are attended in rotation.

There are no hospital almoners in the area.

The following table is a record of the visits paid by health visitors during the year:—

	No. Visited.	Total Visits.
Expectant mothers	592	1,515
Children under 1 year of age	1,442	10,483
Children between the age of 1 and 5	3,086	14,278
Tuberculosis cases	319	1,324
Other cases	186	253
Total visits paid	5,625	27,853

7. Home Nursing.

Six whole-time nurses and one part-time undertake the combined duties of home nursing and midwifery and occupy the two houses provided by the Town Council.

Nursing in patients' homes is undertaken only on the request and under the direction of medical practitioners. Emergency cases are subject to the subsequent approval of a medical practitioner.

Liaison with hospitals is maintained through the general practitioner.

There is an increasing number of old people living independent lives who find themselves in difficulty when illness occurs. This has led to a steady increase in the volume of the work. It also involves a heavier type of nursing which is time consuming and

will necessitate an increase of staff in the immediate future. It is estimated that approximately seventy-five per cent. of the cases are in the age group sixty-five years and over.

The nurses themselves do not maintain a night service for home nursing, but the former Dunfermline Nursing Association Committee provide a night "sitter in" service.

There are no arrangements for district nurse training, nor was it practicable to send staff for refresher courses.

The home nurses attended and made 17,917 visits to cases during the year. The following table gives details of the work:—

	Cases.				Visits.				
	Medical.	Surgical.	Midwifery.	Total.	Medical.	Surgical.	Midwifery.	Ante-natal.	Total.
Dunfermline ...	276	42	97	415	10,131	2,019	1,534	283	13,967
Rosyth ...	110	18	73	201	1,567	338	1,626	419	3,950
Totals ...	386	60	170	616	11,698	2,357	3,160	702	17,917

(i) **Medical Loan Depot.**—The local branch of the British Red Cross Society maintain within the Health Department a store of selected surgical and medical appliances which are available to nurses when required.

8. Domestic Help.

The scheme for the provision of domestic help for households has had its first complete year of operation. One hundred and thirty-nine applications were dealt with and 121 householders were given assistance on account of the following conditions:—Elderly and infirm 68, acute illness 26, maternity cases 23, and tuberculosis 4.

The average period for which assistance was given was 50 days.

At the end of the year, 47 households were in receipt of the service and 1 whole-time supervisor and 25 part-time domestic helps were employed.

Every endeavour is made by the medical staff and by the health visitors in the course of their routine visits to infants to advocate protection against smallpox being carried out in childhood, not only to give immediate protection, but also because vaccination and re-vaccination are then easy and practically painless, whereas primary vaccination at a later age may cause painful and even serious reactions.

(ii) **Immunisation against Diphtheria.**—The state of immunity against this disease continues at a high level. The overall figures show that 88 per cent. of the pre-school children and 95 per cent. of the school children have received protective inoculations.

There was a slight decrease in the percentage of pre-school children immunised compared with the figure of 95 for the previous year. This is entirely due to an influx of new population into the Woodmill area from outwith Dunfermline. This area is situated at some distance from the nearest child welfare clinic and the people appeared to be uninformed about the benefits of immunisation.

For the fifth year in succession there was no case of diphtheria in Dunfermline.

Immunisation is advised by the health visitors in the course of their routine visits to infants, and the option is given for this to be carried out by the family doctor or at a child welfare clinic. Where the mother is unable for any reason to take her child for immunisation, or where the parents are indifferent, visits to the homes by the Health Department medical staff are arranged and immunisation carried out. Maintenance inoculations were given to all school entrants and again at the age of 10 and 15 years. During the year 654 children were given a full primary course of immunisation against diphtheria and 1,484 children received maintenance inoculations.

(iii) **Immunisation against Whooping Cough.**—Immunisation against this disease is recommended and carried out on request at the child welfare clinics. The numbers increase year by year and 621 infants were given a full course of protection, commencing at the age of six months.

Whooping cough is a disease known to parents who are anxious to adopt any procedure to avoid the unpleasant experience of nursing it at home.

Only nine cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, none having been immunised against the disease.

10. Prevention, Care and After-Care.

1. Tuberculosis.

A close liaison is maintained with the Tuberculosis Physician to the area who holds his tuberculosis and chest clinic in the Carnegie Clinic.

Particulars of all notifications with environmental reports are forwarded to the Tuberculosis Physician who supplies to the Medical Officer of Health information concerning admissions and discharges from hospitals.

On receipt of notification, either the initial notification or a "transfer-in" notice, cases are visited by the health visitors. At this visit a full environmental report is taken and advice given concerning nursing care, the value of fresh air, good food and adequate rest. Details are taken regarding contacts and these are referred to the Tuberculosis Physician for examination as is deemed necessary.

The health visitor also takes the opportunity of explaining the scheme of assistance grants payable by the National Assistance Board to certain individuals suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Medical comforts are supplied when necessary and in cases of financial hardship free milk—2 pints per day and/or virol free of charge is also issued.

During the year the following number of patients received free milk:—

In receipt of benefit on 1/1/52.	Granted benefit during the year.	Ceased benefit during the year.	In receipt of benefit on 31/12/52.
37	51	46	42

One hundred and ninety-two pounds of virol were issued during the year.

Occupational therapy is also encouraged in domiciliary cases. The Red Cross supply materials for rug making, embroidery, sewing, etc.

The Domestic Help Service is available for those cases who require help in their own homes.

Domiciliary visits.—These are made by the health visitors as and when required according to each case. At these visits enquiry is made into the patients' health and welfare and certain cases as

Inspector's staff visit the home, carry out the necessary disinfection and give general advice.

Households in which there is residing a tuberculous patient may obtain soap and disinfectants free of charge for disinfection purposes.

Mass Radiography.—During the period 31st March 1952 to 30th April 1952, a mobile mass radiography unit functioned in the burgh. In all 3,979 individuals presented themselves for X-ray examination.

Of this number, 2,104 were school children from the secondary schools, the remainder being adults from factories, shops and offices.

Of the 3,979 examined, 70 individuals required a follow-up with a large film.

As a result of this survey six cases of active tuberculosis were discovered.

B.C.G. Vaccination.—Preliminary Mantoux testing and B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers was undertaken by Dr J. W. Fraser, Tuberculosis Physician, and members of the Health Department staff.

All other categories were dealt with personally by the Tuberculosis Physician.

The following table shows the results:—

	Tuberculin tested.		Negative re-actors.		Vaccinated during 1952.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses	6	10	1	5	1	5
(2) Medical Students	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	113	109	75	69	24	32
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers.	180	209	99	114	99	114
(b) New born babies	—	—	—	—	2	—
(5) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Other Illnesses.

At present, owing to shortage of staff, it has not been found possible to implement any scheme for the prevention of illness, care and after-care other than tuberculosis, but wherever possible, however, the services of the health visitors, home nurses, and domestic helps are given.

11. Control of Infectious Diseases.

The corrected total number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases (including all forms of tuberculosis) during the year was 549, of which twelve were Service cases.

Throughout the year there was no great prevalence of infectious disease.

The highest number of notifications occurred in the months of November and December, 73 and 98 respectively; 52 per cent. was due to measles.

DETAILS OF THE CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS AND INTIMATIONS ARESHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:—

	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Chickenpox.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Malaria.	Measles.	Ophthalmia neonatorum.	Pneumonia, broncho	Pneumonia, lobar	Scarlet fever	Tuberculosis—pulmonary.	Tuberculosis—non-pulmonary.	Whooping cough.	Totals.
January	...	2	...	1	...	18	...	4	8	1	2	1	4	3
February	...	3	...	1	...	12	...	3	8	11	1	3	1	49
March	3	...	1	24	1	3	13	10	4	...	1	43
April	1	...	18	1	1	5	6	6	...	...	61
May	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	5	6	14	1	...	38
June	1	...	16	...	2	...	2	5	2	...	1
July	11	...	1	3	5	1	3	3	28
August	6	...	...	10	...	...	1	6	5	...	...	1
September	5	2	4	2	9	2	1	...	27
October	...	3	1	2	...	5	...	4	2	27	3	...	...	25
November	...	1	1	1	...	32	...	4	2	24	5	3	...	47
December	...	1	1	1	...	67	...	4	9	1	2	1	...	1
Totals	1	9	12	8	1	222	4	31	58	127	50	15	9	98
	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12
	549

Figures in black denote Service cases.

Chickenpox.—Although this disease is not notifiable in this area, 13 cases were intimated and of these 2 were not confirmed, giving a corrected total of 11 cases. Nine were from the Services. All were treated in hospital.

Dysentery.—Twelve cases of bacillary dysentery were notified. In one instance the diagnosis was not confirmed. To the 11 confirmed cases should be added one case intimated as gastro-enteritis. This gives a corrected total of 12 confirmed cases. Three were treated in hospital and of these two were found to be suffering from Sonné dysentery and one from Flexner dysentery.

Erysipelas.—Nine cases of erysipelas were notified. In one instance the diagnosis was not confirmed. This gives a corrected total of 8 confirmed cases. Three cases were removed to hospital.

Gastro-enteritis. — Sixteen cases of gastro-enteritis were intimated. In 6 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. This gives a corrected total of 10 cases. All were treated in hospital.

Malaria.—One case was notified during the year and was treated at home.

Measles.—Although only the first case occurring in the household is notifiable, 218 cases were notified. To this number should be added 4 cases notified as scarlet fever. This gives a corrected total of 222 cases. Eight cases were treated in hospital, one of which was a Service case. The majority of cases occurred in November and December when 32 and 67 cases were recorded. The total of 222 cases shows a decrease of 553 from the previous year. There was one death.

Meningitis.—Nine cases of this condition were notified during the year, but of these only one was meningococcal in origin. Two of the originally notified cases were found to be suffering from meningitis of unknown origin. There was one death from a non-meningococcal infection.

The remaining 6 cases were not confirmed.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Four cases were notified. Immediately on receipt of notification, cases are visited by the health visitors, and treatment, if carried out at home, is supervised daily until recovery.

The health visitors paid 10 visits to cases of this condition.

Pneumonia.—(a) Broncho-pneumonia.—Thirty-four cases of this condition were notified during the year and in 3 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed, giving a corrected total of 31 cases. Twenty-five cases occurred in children up to 15 years of age.

(b) Lobar pneumonia.—Seventy-one cases of lobar pneumonia were notified. In 14 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed, leaving a total of 57 cases. To this must be added 1 case notified as gastro-enteritis. This gives a corrected total of 58 confirmed cases. Twenty-eight cases were removed to hospital.

The number of deaths from pneumonia, excluding influenza, at different age groups is shown as follows:—

Age.	Number.
Under 1 year	1
1- 5 years	—
5-10 years	—
10-15 years	—
15-25 years	—
25-35 years	—
35-45 years	—
45-55 years	1
55-65 years	1
65-75 years	6
75-85 years	4
85 and over	—
Total	13

Scarlet fever.—One hundred and forty-one cases of scarlet fever were notified but the diagnosis was not confirmed in 15 cases. One case notified as meningitis was found to be suffering from scarlet fever, giving a corrected total of 127 cases. All cases but one were treated in hospital. There were no deaths.

Nineteen persons who were contacts, and whose employment necessitated the handling of food supplies were temporarily suspended from work whilst awaiting clearance throat swabs.

Tuberculosis.—(a) Pulmonary.—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at the beginning of the year was 246. During the year 50 cases (25 males and 25 females) were notified. Thirteen cases were added to the register from other areas and 4 were re-admitted, 23 left the district, 9 cases died and 14 cases were removed from the register. There thus remained on the register at the end of the year 267 cases. In 13 instances the

diagnosis was unconfirmed, giving a corrected figure of 254 confirmed cases (137 males and 117 females).

The total of 50 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year compared with 66 for the previous year and 52 for the average of the last 5 years.

The following table shows the number of new cases notified under the various age groups compared with the figures of 1951 :—

Age Groups.	Notifications.			
	1951.		1952.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1- 5 years	1	1	—	1
5-15 years	5	3	8	3
15-25 years	7	13	6	10
25-35 years	5	9	3	7
35-45 years	3	1	4	2
45-65 years	13	4	4	1
65 and upwards	—	1	—	1
Totals	34	32	25	25
Both Sexes	66		50	

The above table shows that the incidence is greatest in the 15-25 age groups.

Seven deaths were registered during the year due to pulmonary tuberculosis. The death rate for tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 0.15 per 1000 of the estimated population (both sexes).

(b) Non-Pulmonary.—The number of cases on the register at the beginning of the year was 36. During the year 15 new cases (3 males and 12 females) were notified. Two cases were added to the register from other areas, 1 was re-admitted to the register, 10 were transferred out and 5 were removed from the register and 1 case died. There thus remained on the register at the end of the year 38 cases. In one instance the diagnosis was unconfirmed, giving a corrected figure of 37 (12 males and 25 females).

The total of 15 cases notified as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 13 for the previous year and 12.6 for the average of the last 5 years. There was one death, giving a death rate of 0.03 per 1000 population.

Whooping cough.—Nine cases were notified during the year.

Housing conditions and infectious diseases.—The following table correlates the confirmed infectious disease cases with the size of dwellings.

Disease.	1 Apartment.	2 Apartments.	3 Apartments.	4 Apartments.	5 Apartments.	6 Apartments.	Over 6 Apart.	Institutions.	Totals.
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Dysentery	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	2	12
Erysipelas	—	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	8
Malaria	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	5	36	63	104	7	4	1	2	222
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia, broncho	1	6	6	16	2	—	—	—	31
Pneumonia, lobar	—	9	18	23	4	1	—	3	58
Scarlet fever	2	21	37	46	11	5	1	4	127
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	—	6	6	25	3	—	2	8	50
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	10	15
Whooping cough	—	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	9
Totals	8	86	135	238	27	11	4	12 40	12 549

The figures in black denote the number of Service cases.

Laboratory services.—Until October the laboratory services were supplied by the Bacteriology Department, University of St. Andrews Medical School, Dundee. The service was a postal one. With the opening of the new Central Laboratory at Cameron Bridge Hospital a daily transport service was initiated and all specimens are now dealt with there with the exception of Wassermann tests and animal inoculations which continue to be undertaken at Dundee.

Treatment and Isolation.—West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.—By arrangement between Dunfermline Town Council and the South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board, the Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent, and the clinical duties of the hospital are undertaken by the medical members of the Health Department Staff.

The position therefore remains as it was prior to the National Health Service Act. So that, in effect, the admission of patients suffering from acute infections remains in the hands of the preventive authority. This is an important feature, for the hospital is a place in and from which a great deal of preventive work can be carried out in relation to the observation of contacts and immunisation. The medical officers working in the field have the daily stimulus of contact with patients while under treatment in hospital, a very important feature, in particular for the individual officers concerned and in general for the future of the preventive health service.

Of the 1,008 patients treated in the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital 385 (which includes 27 Service cases) were from Dunfermline Burgh, and the following table shows the distribution of the various diseases:—

	In Hospital 1/1/52.	Admitted during year.	Total.
(a) Civilian Cases:—			
Anterior poliomyelitis	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal fever.	—	1	1
Chickenpox	5	2	7
Dysentery	—	3	3
Erysipelas	—	2	2
Gastro-enteritis	1	10	11
Jaundice	—	1	1
Measles.	—	7	7
Miscellaneous.	4	59	63
Mumps	2	—	2
Pneumonia, broncho.	—	31	31
Pneumonia, lobar.	2	28	30
Puerperal pyrexia	1	—	1
Rubella	—	8	8
Scarlet fever	15	123	138
Tuberculosis, pulmonary ..	12	21	33
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary	—	1	1
Venereal Disease	—	1	1
Whooping cough	—	2	2
(b) Service Cases:—			
Chickenpox	—	9	9
Miscellaneous	—	4	4
Measles	—	1	1
Mumps	—	4	4
Rubella	—	7	7
Scarlet fever	—	2	2
(c) Medical Cases	13	2	15
Totals	56	329	385

12. Mental Health.

There has been little, if any, development in this service particularly with reference to possible rehabilitation.

(i) Administration.

- (a) The Health Committee is responsible for the service.
- (b) There are two Duly Authorised Officers. The Town Council does not employ psychiatric social workers nor is an occupation centre provided.
- (c) Dr Boyd of the Fife Mental Hospital Board and his staff hold a psychiatric clinic once a week at the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, where they are available for consultation and advice.

The authorised officers supervise patients on trial or on licence and grant maintenance allowances as agents for the hospital board.

- (d) No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.
- (e) No arrangements have been initiated for the training of staff. The assistant medical officers are sent in rotation to a Course on Educationally Sub-normal Children and Mental Defectives organised by the National Association for Mental Health.

(ii) Account of work undertaken in the community.

- (a) Mental defectives are ascertained through the child welfare and school medical services. Non-educable defectives after certification are referred back by the Education Authority. Supervision of defectives is carried out by the health visitors, who are also school nurses and by the authorised officers. The latter made 120 domiciliary visits to mental defectives during the year.
- (b) The authorised officers made arrangements for the certification and removal of 29 patients to Stratheden Mental Hospital in the course of the year. They also made arrangements for the voluntary admission of patients to mental hospitals in a number of instances. Nine certified patients died in hospital during the year,

8 were discharged "recovered" and 13 "relieved." The total number in hospital at the end of the year was 125.

The following table shows the age-groups of patients admitted:—

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
16 years—60 years	10	7	17
60 years and over	6	6	12
Totals	16	13	29

- (c) At the close of the year, there were 44 mental defectives on the register, 14 were under guardianship and 30 were in institutions. Two mental defectives belonging to other authorities and 7 uncertified cases were also under supervision. Maintenance and clothing allowances were paid to those under guardianship and they received quarterly visits from Dr William Adams and Dr Robert C. Wallace, as authorised medical officers by the General Board of Control.

Mental Defectives in Institutions.

Institution.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Royal Scottish National, Larbert, Waverley Park, Kirkintilloch ..	6	3	9
Blinkbonny, Falkirk	—	1	1
Gogarburn	—	4	4
Strathore	4	1	5
St Joseph's, Rosewell	4	3	7
St Joseph's, Rosewell	2	2	4
Totals	16	14	30

No occupation centre is provided and there are no arrangements for training of defectives.

13. Work under Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulation Act.

No applications for registration were received during the year.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

Number of school children in Dunfermline—7,721.

School Medical Inspections were carried out on the usual lines.

Table I. shows the numbers examined and Table II. shows the defects found. Table III. is a classification of defects by age groups in order of severity.

TABLE I.

A. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.	Number of Children Examined.			
	Boys.	Girls.		
Entrants	381	403		
Second age group, 9 years	477	410		
Third age group, 13 years	352	422		
Fourth age group	27	43		
Totals	1,237	1,278		
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B. OTHER EXAMINATIONS.	Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.		Girls.	
Special cases	306		255	
Re-inspections	44		50	
Non-routines	30		25	
Vision group	488		454	
Totals	868		784	

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment excluding uncleanliness and dental caries:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	67	66
Second age group	72	99
Third age group	21	101
Fourth age group	1	4
Other systematic examinations	—	—
Totals	161	270

Number of School Medical Inspection Sessions	201
Health Visitors' Inspection Sessions	321
Refraction Clinics (Specialist)	50
Number of Diphtheria Immunisation Sessions at Schools	38
Vision Testing Sessions	23

TABLE II.—Systematic Examinations.

Return of number of individual children in each age-group suffering from particular defects:—

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages:		Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.		All ages.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1. Clothing unsatisfactory	3	1	2	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Footgear unsatisfactory	1	1	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Cleanliness—													
(a) Head (dirty, nits or verminous)	5	13	5	21	4	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Body (dirty or verminous)	5	6	9	3	21	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Skin—													
(a) Head:													
Ringworm	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases	14	5	13	11	11	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Body:													
Ringworm	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases	16	15	24	12	26	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Nutritional State—													
Slightly defective	38	44	62	53	23	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bad	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Mouth and teeth unhealthy	112	127	90	72	45	64	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
7. Naso pharynx—													
(a) Nose:													
(1) Obstruction requiring observation	18	8	16	12	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Requiring operation	1	—	—	1	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Other conditions	27	24	28	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Throat:													
(1) Tonsils requiring observation	100	85	61	78	41	43	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Requiring operation	30	20	6	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Glands:													
(1) Requiring observation	79	54	38	39	30	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Requiring operation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II.—Systematic Examinations (Continued).

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
8. Eyes—								
(a) External diseases:								
Blepharitis	5	5	11	9	7	6	—	—
Conjunctivitis	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus	17	12	7	7	2	6	1	—
Other diseases	2	2	5	—	2	2	—	—
(b) Visual acuity—								
6/6	—	—	325	340	287	343	22	35
6/9—6/12	—	—	83	50	32	48	2	4
6/18 and over	—	—	36	20	31	31	3	4
Number with glasses	1	—	33	24	11	22	2	3
Recommended for refraction	3	3	36	20	22	22	—	4
9. Ears—								
(a) Diseases:								
Otorrhoea	2	4	5	4	6	2	—	—
Other diseases	41	30	20	19	10	26	1	2
(b) Defective hearing:								
Grade I.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Grade II. a	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Grade II. b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech—								
Defective articulation	14	4	11	—	2	6	—	—
Stammering	2	1	1	—	4	—	—	—
11. Mental and nervous condition—								
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendances, etc.),	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Dull (intrinsically)	1	—	7	3	1	2	—	—
(c) Mentally defective (educable)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Mentally defective (ineducable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or unstable	4	2	5	3	1	2	—	—
(f) Difficult in behaviour	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.—Systematic Medical Examinations.

Classification.	Entrants.							Total.		
	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of Children.		Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.
1. Children free from defects	233	29.7	335	37.8	339	43.8	40	57.1	947	37.6
2. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses or	1	0.1	49	5.5	41	5.2	10	14.3	101	4.0
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	93	11.9	58	6.5	54	7.2	2	2.9	207	8.2
(c) Both (a) and (b)	3	0.4	9	1.0	5	0.6	—	—	17	0.7
Totals	97	12.4	116	13.0	100	13.0	12	17.2	325	12.9
3. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in 2) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	423	54.0	373	42.1	292	37.7	13	18.6	1,101	43.8
4. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in 2 or 3 distinguishing cases—										
(a) where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	27	3.4	54	6.1	39	5.0	5	7.1	125	5.0
(b) where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function	4	0.5	9	1.0	4	0.5	—	—	17	0.7
Totals	31	3.9	63	7.1	43	5.5	5	7.1	142	5.7
Total number of children examined,	784	100	887	100	774	100	70	100	2,515	100

Nutrition.—Of the 2,515 school children examined during the year, 260 or 10.3 per cent. were found to suffer from slight nutritional defect, and 5 or 0.20 per cent. from more marked nutritional defect.

Attendance of Parents.—A notice of the forthcoming medical inspection is sent to the parents of each child and they are invited to attend. Their attendance is very much in the child's interest, as it enables the doctor to ascertain precise details of past illnesses and family history. Should treatment of any condition be required, personal explanation is more satisfactory than any written notice and more likely to be effective. During the year parents have continued to co-operate in this way, especially in the more junior age groups.

It is unfortunately true, however, that on the whole we do not see the parents of the children who are most in need of attention. The careful mother of the well-cared for child attends, and has the satisfaction of learning that all is well. When a child's condition is less satisfactory it is very often found that lack of parental interest extends to school medical inspection and opportunity for discussion is not afforded.

Of 784 entrant infants examined, 636 were accompanied by parents and of 1,731 other children examined, parents were present in 550 instances.

Refusal of Medical Inspection.—It is most satisfactory to record that there were no refusals of medical inspection.

Health Visitors' Inspections.—The health visitors carry out inspections of heads and clothing, and where necessary refer cases to the school clinic for treatment. "Follow-up" visits were also made to ensure that their suggestions and instructions were being acted upon.

Number of children inspected by health visitors	5,887
Number of re-inspections and follow-up visits	34,671
Number of homes visited	149

Treatment.—During the year the Medical Officer of Health continued to be responsible for the treatment of school children, under the arrangement made with the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and Dunfermline Town Council. The medical aspect of the work was undertaken by the medical members of the Health Department staff.

I take this opportunity of conveying to the members of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust staff engaged in this work my cordial thanks and appreciation for their help and co-operation.

General Clinic.

	No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
Defective speech	32	645
Ear, nose and throat	484	903
Eye	287	836
Orthopædic	427	4,152
Other conditions	3,008	7,295
Skin	1,152	4,924
U.V.R. treatment	131	2,609
Totals	5,521	21,364

Dental Clinic.

Dental inspections	3,550
No. of cases	3,348
No. of attendances	4,958

Specialist Clinics.—(a) **Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.**—During the year 124 school children were seen at this clinic by the Consultant.

(b) **Ophthalmic Clinic.**—Ophthalmic treatment of school children was carried out by the Consultant. The report of the year's work in this clinic is shown in the following table:—

Number of clinics	25			
	No. of cases examined.		No. of cases re-examined.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Hypermetropia	38	14	20	24
Hypermetropic astigmatism	41	32	39	38
Myopia	23	22	17	14
Myopic astigmatism	11	11	6	8
Mixed astigmatism	4	11	3	4
Emmetropia	16	18	2	3
External eye conditions	6	—	3	—
Totals	139	108	90	91
Both Sexes	247		181	
Frames fitted	103 boys and 86 girls.			

(c) **Orthopaedic Clinic.**—Five specialist clinics were held during the year at which 102 school children were seen by the Consultant.

Co-operation of Teachers.—Headmasters and teachers continued to co-operate and proved very helpful in referring ailing children for examination. Their interest and assistance are invaluable and greatly facilitate the work of school medical inspection.

Medical Examination of Mentally Defective Children.—Thirteen mentally defective children were medically examined and special reports submitted to the Fife County Medical Officer.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

The arrangements made under the Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland), 1933 and 1945, were satisfactory.

A total of 8 ships arrived at Rosyth from foreign ports and all were granted pratique.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Scottish Council for Health Education co-operated throughout the year by sending speakers, along with film shows from the Scottish Information Office to address pre-formed audiences such as Women's Guilds and Clubs.

Members of the Health Department also took their share of this. It has been found by experience that addressing the pre-formed audience is a much more successful method than attempting large scale film shows. The audience is more interested and there is a greater opportunity of answering individual questions.

The health visitors undertook a certain amount of propaganda work, with particular reference to accidents in the home.

Copies of the book "The Health of Mother and Child" were available at all child welfare clinics, where again, the health visitors take every opportunity of dealing with health topics in general.

APPENDIX I.

Infant deaths classified according to age groups and causes of death.

Causes of Death.		Under 1 week.	1 week and under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	13	—	2	2	—	17
	Uncertified.. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>							
Intra-pulmonary	haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity		9	—	—	—	—	9
Intracranial	haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral birth injury		1	—	—	—	—	1
Maternal accidental	haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	1
Natural causes, probably asphyxia due to overlaying		—	—	1	—	—	1
Intussusception		—	—	—	1	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia		—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital heart disease		—	—	1	—	—	1
<hr/>							
Totals		13	—	2	2	—	17

APPENDIX II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified from
1st January 1952 to 31st December 1952.

		Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health and accepted by him as suffering from the stated Disease.											
		At Age—Years.									Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.	
		At all ages	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.			
Cerebro-spinal fever	M.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...
Chickenpox	M.	10	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	10	...
	F.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery	M.	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
	F.	8	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	1	2	6
Erysipelas	M.	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
	F.	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3
Malaria	M.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum	M.	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	F.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	M.	126	3	56	66	1	...	...	...	...	5	121
	F.	1	96	1	29	64	1	...	1	...	3	93	
Pneumonia, acute primary	M.	39	...	5	9	2	1	4	14	4	19	20	
	F.	19	...	2	4	4	...	6	1	2	9	10	
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	M.	16	7	5	1	...	...	...	1	2	16	...
	F.	15	5	6	1	...	1	...	1	1	15	...	
Scarlet fever	M.	64	...	14	44	3	1	2	...	...	63	1
	F.	63	...	23	37	3	...	...	...	...	63	...
Whooping cough	M.	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	F.	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
TOTALS	M.	11	271	13	86	124	11	2	7	17	6	115	156
	F.	1	213	8	63	108	1	6	9	7	4	98	115

The figures in black denote Service cases and are included in the totals.

APPENDIX III.

TUBERCULOSIS.

1. RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1952.

	Number of Cases Notified as Suffering from Tuberculosis.							Cases removed to hospital.	Cases notified in a previous year and removed to hospital for the first time during 1952.			
	Age Groups.											
	Under 1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.	Total.			
Respiratory	Males	—	4	4	6	3	4	4	—	25	10	6
	Females	—	1	2	10	7	2	1	1	25	12	10
	Totals	—	1	5	6	16	10	6	5	1	50	22	16
Non-respiratory	Males	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
	Females	—	—	1	4	2	1	3	—	12	—	—
	Totals	—	1	1	3	4	2	1	3	15	1	2
Respiratory and Non-respiratory	Males	—	1	4	5	6	3	4	—	28	11	8
	Females	—	1	2	3	14	9	3	4	37	12	10
	Grand Totals	—	2	6	9	20	12	7	8	1	65	23	18

APPENDIX III.—TUBERCULOSIS (Continued).

2. RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

		Number of Cases Diagnosed as Suffering from Tuberculosis.							Total.		
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	Age Groups.					
						15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.	
Respiratory	Males	—	—	4	4	5	3	3	4	—	23
	Females	—	1	—	2	8	6	2	1	1	21
	(Totals)	—	1	4	6	13	9	5	5	1	44
Non-respiratory	Males	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Females	—	—	1	1	4	2	1	3	—	12
	(Totals)	—	1	1	3	4	2	1	3	—	15
Respiratory and non-respiratory,	Males	—	1	4	6	5	3	3	4	—	26
	Females	—	1	1	3	12	8	3	4	1	33
	(Totals)	—	2	5	9	17	11	6	8	1	59

APPENDIX III.—TUBERCULOSIS (Continued).

3. RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES WITH THE HOME RESIDENCE IN THE AREA WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

		Number of Patients.				
		In Institutions on 1/1/52.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on 31/12/52.
Respiratory	Adults	Males	21	21	1	17
		Females	31	30	3	21
	Children	Males	4	—	—	4
		Females	1	4	1	4
Non-respiratory	Adults	Males	1	1	—	—
		Females	2	1	—	1
	Children	Males	1	3	—	3
		Females	—	2	—	—
Totals		43	70	59	4	50

4. RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE AREA AT 31st DECEMBER 1952, WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

	Number of Cases in Age-Groups.							Total.			
	Under 1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-65. 65 and upwards.				
RESPIRATORY.											
1. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found	{ Males	—	—	4	5	5	6	—	70		
	{ Females	—	1	1	5	10	5	—	22		
2. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli not found	{ Males	—	2	—	9	18	21	22	72		
	{ Females	—	—	2	25	24	7	5	64		
3. Sputum or other material not examined	{ Males	—	9	7	13	11	2	3	45		
	{ Females	—	3	2	11	7	2	2	31		
Totals		—	3	15	12	67	75	42	38	2	254
NON-RESPIRATORY.											
1. Abdominal	{ Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Spine	{ Males	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	5
	{ Females	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine)	{ Males	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
	{ Females	—	1	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	9
4. Superficial glands	{ Males	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	{ Females	—	1	2	2	1	1	3	—	—	10
5. Lupus	{ Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	{ Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
6. Other parts or organs	{ Males	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	{ Females	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Totals		—	1	5	7	6	6	4	6	2	37
Respiratory and Non-respiratory Totals		—	4	20	19	73	81	46	44	4	291



City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR

1952

BY

ALEXR. H. DUNCAN, M.R.SAN.I., M.INST.P.C., M.I.T.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
35 Queen Anne Street,
Dunfermline,

10th August 1953.

*To the Department of Health for Scotland,
and the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors
of the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the general sanitary condition of the Burgh and of the work performed by the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments during the year 1952.

This report has been compiled in accordance with the terms of D.H.S. Circular No. 98/1952.

STATISTICS.

Area of Burgh in Acres	7,674
Miles of Streets, etc.	61.38
Population (Census 1951)	44,710
Population (estimated at end of year)	45,215
Number of Inhabited Houses	12,767
Gross Valuation	£443,486
Net Rateable Value	£390,925
Sum represented by Id. Rate—Owner	£1,619
Occupier	1,613
	£3,232

GENERAL SANITATION.

WATER SUPPLY:

The opportunity was taken during the resurfacing operations in James Street to renew the existing water main by a new 9 inch spun iron pipe measuring 261 lineal yards, while at Woodside Avenue, Rosyth, some 116 lineal yards of 4 inch spun iron pipe was laid.

At the Aberdour Road Housing Scheme (1st Development) 125 lineal yards of 6 inch spun iron pipe, 630 lineal yards of 4 inch spun iron pipe, 259 lineal yards of 3 inch spun iron pipe, and 130 lineal yards of 3 inch asbestos cement pipe were laid, while in the 2nd Development, 240 lineal yards of 4 inch spun iron pipe were laid. In the 3rd Development (A) there were also laid 562 lineal yards of 6 inch spun iron pipe and 1,340 lineal yards of 4 inch spun iron pipe.

The water in storage at 31st December 1952 was 194,277,000 gallons, of which 153,141,000 gallons was in Glensherup Reservoir and 41,136,000 gallons was in Craigluscar Reservoir.

The Craigluscar supply is chlorinated, and the quantity of water for both domestic and trade purposes was sufficient, while the quality for both reservoirs was satisfactory.

The average consumption per head per day was (a) Domestic purposes (unmetered), 37.20 gallons, and (b) Trade purposes (metered), 17.40 gallons, a total of 54.60 gallons.

Six complaints were received relative to inadequacy of supply or pressure, and one notice was served under Water (Scotland) Act, 1946, requiring a more adequate supply of water to a property comprising twelve houses.

DRAINAGE:

Sixty-four complaints were received during the year regarding choked and defective drains, and the necessary remedial measures were effected by the owners on receipt of verbal and written intimations.

Two hundred and ninety-six smoke tests and one hundred and forty-three colour tests were applied to the drains of new and existing property.

There were twenty-three additional water closets provided during the year.

OUTSIDE WATER SUPPLY:

As the result of the closure of unfit houses and the improvement of others, the incidence of houses not provided with an inside water supply is now as follows:—

Wards.	Supply Outside Building.					Supply Inside Building.					
	1 for 1	1 for 2	1 for 3	1 for 4	Houses.	1 for 1	1 for 2	1 for 3	1 for 4	Houses.	Total.
I. ..	—	2	—	—	4	2	6	1	—	17	21
II. ..	1	1	—	1	7	2	1	1	—	7	14
III. ..	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	3	5
IV. ..	1	1	1	—	6	4	17	3	—	47	53
V. ..	—	2	1	—	7	—	3	—	—	6	13
VI. ..	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3
VII. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	4	7	2	1	28	10	29	5	—	81	109

LACK OF CLEANLINESS IN COMMON WATER CLOSETS:

It was found necessary on two occasions to serve notices on tenants calling upon them to keep common W.C.'s in a proper state of cleanliness.

The existence of thirty defects in water closets was intimated to the owners concerned and subsequent inspections served to show that the necessary repairs had been effected.

WASH-HOUSE BYE-LAWS:

Seven notices were served upon owners intimating the existence of structural defects in wash-houses and one notice was served upon an owner intimating the inadequacy of the wash-house accommodation, and as a result of subsequent re-inspections it was observed that these defects were receiving attention.

RIVERS POLLUTION:

Three complaints were received during the year regarding the pollution of waterways, and one was found to be unjustified while the other two related to streams into which garden refuse had been deposited by nearby tenants. In both cases the refuse was removed and warnings given to the tenants concerned.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

The only Offensive Trades carried on within the Burgh are Tripe Dressing, Gut Scraping, and the Slaughtering of Cattle,

all of which are carried on within the Slaughterhouse, and no complaints were received regarding the conduct of any of these trades.

The complaint mentioned in last year's report, which has now been remedied, was found to be due to the defective connection on the drain from sewer to joiner's workshop, as a result of which sewer gas was gaining access via a rat burrow to the sub-floor area of the premises.

SCHOOLS:

All the schools in the Burgh were regularly inspected and seven written intimations were served relative to certain defects, most of which had been remedied at the end of the year.

At Park Road School, Rosyth, two new sanitary accommodation blocks, providing accommodation for both sexes, were built, and these are attached to the main school buildings by means of covered ways. This is an improvement much to be desired because for too long the sanitary accommodation for schools has been provided at the extremities of the playground. Extra classrooms have also been provided at this school with adequate sanitary accommodation attached.

A few classrooms at each of the two new junior schools at Blacklaw Road and Camdean, Rosyth, are now occupied, and both of these schools have appropriate sanitary accommodation enclosed within the main buildings. One word of criticism, however, might be voiced regarding the accommodation in new schools, namely, the tendency nowadays to put the W.C. accommodation on the inside wall with the wash-hand basins on the outside one with the result that the W.C. apartments become very dark and artificial lighting is necessary. Drainage is also made more difficult and ventilation is reduced, whereas a reversal of the positions of the basins and W.C.'s would obviate this trouble.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948:

The number and types of mechanical and non-mechanical factories in the Burgh are shown herewith:—

MECHANICAL.

Aerated Waters, Beer, and Whisky		Brought forward	26
Bottling	6	Brick and Pipe Making	1
Bakeries	15	Butchers	26
Blacksmith	1	Coachbuilders	3
Boot Repairing	4	Concrete Makers	3
Carry forward	26	Carry forward	59

MECHANICAL (Continued).

Brought forward	59	Brought forward	133
Coppersmith and Brassfounder	1	Photographers	2
Coffin Finishing	1	Plumbers	5
Dairy	1	Potato Crisp Manufacturer	1
Decorated Glassware Manufacturer	1	Preserved Meats	2
Dressmaking	7	Printers	5
Electrical Generating	1	Rag and Metal Sorting	1
Embroidery	4	Rubber Shoes and Allied Products	1
Engineering	12	Sawmill	1
Firewood Cutting	2	Sheet Metal Worker	1
French Polishing	1	Tailoring	4
Glazing	2	Tile Slabbing	1
Golf Club Manufacturer	1	Toy Balloon Manufacturer	1
Joineries	13	Upholsterers	4
Laundries	5	Watch and Clock Repairing	4
Millers	3	Weaving	8
Motor Vehicle Repairs	19		
Carry forward	133		174

NON-MECHANICAL.

Blacksmith	1	Brought forward	12
Coach Painting	1	Saddlery	1
Dressmaking	1	Tailoring	1
Gut Scraping	1	Tripe Dressing	1
Photographers	3	Upholsterers	5
Plumbers	5	Watch and Clock Repairing	1
Carry forward	12		21

During the year one hundred and twenty-five inspections were made to factories and, as a result of these inspections, sixteen written and twelve verbal intimations were issued.

The following tabulated statement was prepared for submission to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, viz. :—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Acts, Form 573 (Revised) (Scotland).

1.—INSPECTIONS.

PREMISES	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(I.) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities,	21	—	—	—
(II.) Factories not included in (I) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	174	107	15	—
(III.) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)... . .	14	18	1	—
Total	209	125	16	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.
Number of cases in which defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	24	23	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).. . .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).. . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6), Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—	2	2	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	4	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective.. . .	14	13	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	6	6	—	—	—
Total	51	45	—	—	—

BAKE-HOUSES:

During the year eighty-one visits of inspection were made to bake-houses and nine written and eleven verbal intimations were issued.

It is pleasing to record that an improvement has been noted in the condition in which bakery floors are being kept. One firm has endeavoured to procure a mechanical floor cleaner but, after many trials, it has not so far been possible to obtain a cleaner suitable for this purpose. It is felt that, however, if the floors are thoroughly cleaned daily, the problem is not so great, but when this is not carried out the flour, etc., on the floor soon becomes very hard and extremely difficult to remove. It is very sad to record the observations of a baker when asked by an Inspector at what intervals the floor was cleaned, who said, "Whenever the floor gets so rough that it hurts our feet." Fortunately, such cases are rare, but it does show the type of problems with which the modern sanitarian has to contend.

In four cases this year attention had to be drawn to the presence of flour moth maggots in flour bins, etc., while in another case the furniture beetle was found in the sides of a wooden flour trough. Daily cleaning of the premises and equipment would eradicate such nuisances.

One of the defences put forward by a bakery manager when faced with this problem of daily cleaning was that in these days of

high labour costs, he could not afford to keep his bakers on to clean up after they had finished their normal day's work. The suggestion was made that part-time female labour be brought in to do the cleaning after the bakers had completed their work and this was done, resulting in a big improvement in the state of the bakery while highly paid bakers spent all their time in production of goods.

In one bake-house the installation of large new tanks improved the facilities for the washing up of utensils. Previously mixing bowls and other large utensils had been washed in small tubs and this resulted in the spillage of water upon the floor which, in turn, was conveyed on to the bake-house floor by the bakers, thus making the floor a sticky mess which eventually hardened and was very difficult to remove.

New sanitary accommodation and washing facilities for workers were provided in another bakery.

The bakery reported in last year's Annual Report is now free from the beetle *Oryzaephilus Mercator*.

During the year the new federal bread bakery at Limekilns Road was opened. This bakery is working at full production and is well equipped with facilities for the comfort of the workers.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS:

Forty-eight visits of inspection were made to the premises in Chapel Street used as Houses Let in Lodgings. It was found necessary to issue two written intimations and eleven verbal ones regarding certain unsatisfactory conditions therein.

LODGING HOUSES:

Thirty-three visits of inspection were made to the only remaining Lodging House in the town, and seven verbal warnings were issued relative to minor defects.

The average number of men residing in the House was sixty-nine.

NUISANCES:

Four hundred and twenty-six complaints were received during the year, and of these fourteen were found to be unjustified. A total of five hundred and forty-seven nuisances were dealt with, in the course of which two hundred and sixty-four written and two hundred and fifty-one verbal intimations were given and six hundred

who have placed the administrative work relative thereto on the Sanitary Department, the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr A. H. Duncan) having been appointed the Authorised Officer.

The inspectorial work is performed by a qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspector, while the actual destruction of vermin and pests is done by a Rat Catcher, who is a full-time employee of the Town Council and employed as occasion demands on pest destruction.

2. *General Directions or Decisions of the Local Authority as to the Work of the Control Organisation.*

As already stated, the Town Council have a Rat Catcher whose services are made available to owners and occupiers of infested property at an inclusive charge of 5s. per hour. The Town Council's own property receives any necessary attention from the Rat Catcher.

Inspections of property or areas are undertaken on receipt of complaints and also if infestation is discovered or suspected when staff of the Sanitary Department are visiting properties in relation to the many other aspects of their duties.

Where the owners and/or the occupiers of premises and property, particularly if same is derelict and unfit, are obviously financially unable to pay the charges normally levied, they are given either free or partially free service depending upon the actual circumstances. This concession is given in an endeavour to control or abate the existing infestation and thereby prevent a more serious infestation of a larger area.

3. *Measures taken for the Discovery, Prevention, and Control of Rats and Mice in the Local Authority's Area.*

There are no special circumstances known to exist in this Burgh and the infestation is rather less than normal, as a result of which the regular inspection and destruction outlined above appears to be successful in maintaining satisfactory conditions. It has not, so far, been necessary to initiate block treatments, and there has not been any need for joint action with contiguous Authorities, but close co-operation has been maintained with the National Coal Board with a view to ensuring that underground and above ground disinfection measures proceeded simultaneously.

4. *Measures taken regarding Properties specially liable to infestation in the Local Authority's Area.*

The owners of factories, grain mills, and food premises have been regularly reminded of their responsibilities and duties, while all the farms have been systematically inspected and the farmers and threshing mill owners and operators advised regarding their obligations.

Regular disinfection measures are taken in relation to sewers, refuse coups, and the slaughterhouse, and the available evidence seems to indicate that there is no serious infestation.

5. *Action (if any) taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951.*

None.

6. *General.*

No special difficulties have arisen and it has not been necessary to initiate legal proceedings under the Act.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS:

There were eight caravans situated in different parts of the Burgh during the year. These were found, with one exception, to have a water supply and suitable sanitary accommodation. Notices were served at the end of the year regarding two caravans on a site without the necessary accommodation.

A complaint was received regarding a camp of tinkers at the side of a main road on the outskirts of the Burgh. This camp consisted of five families and no provision was made for water supply or sanitary accommodation, but after being warned the tinkers soon left.

In March the "Shows" visited St. Leonard's Showground when there were twenty-five caravans housing thirty-one adult males, thirty-two adult females, fourteen boys, and seven girls, a total of eighty-four persons.

In May a circus paid a two-day visit to this site when there were eight vans, housing seven adult males, six adult females, two boys, and one girl, a total of sixteen persons.

This same showground was visited in September by the "Shows" when there were sixteen vans, housing twenty-four male adults, twenty-two female adults, seven boys, and four girls, a total of fifty-seven persons.

The "Shows" visited Rosyth Fairground, Aberlour Street, in May when there were eleven vans, housing ten adult males, twenty-one adult females, nine boys, and one girl, a total of forty-one persons.

All the caravans were inspected and found to be in a clean and tidy condition. Sanitary accommodation and water supply were satisfactory and refuse and kitchen waste were regularly removed from the sites by the Cleansing Department.

PEST INFESTED HOUSES:

Pests of various kinds were the cause for complaint from the tenants of twenty houses and, in the majority of cases, complaints were caused by the presence of furniture beetles in floors, skirtings, and furniture, while other causes were snails, fleas, flies, silverfish, and niptus beetles. These were successfully eradicated by the proper application of the appropriate insecticide.

PUBLIC BATHS:

The Public Baths and District Institutes are efficiently administered and supervised by Mr James Allan, Baths Superintendent, and, as in former years, these premises were regularly inspected and six samples of water, three for chemical analysis and three for bacteriological examination, were taken from the Swimming Pool, Carnegie Baths, and of these, five were reported satisfactory and one unsatisfactory. A further sample was taken as the result of the unsatisfactory report, and this was reported satisfactory.

Two samples of water, one for chemical analysis and one for bacteriological examination, were taken from the Paddling Pool, Rosyth Public Park, and these were reported satisfactory.

Similar samples from Townhill Paddling Pool were also reported satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

During the year fifteen complaints were received regarding the excessive emission of smoke from factory chimneys and, following observations, two written and eleven verbal intimations were issued. A total of fifty-three visits were made to premises.

The installation of sprinkler automatic stokers in a hospital and a factory and a chain grate stoker in another factory falls to be recorded. A saving of fuel and an improvement in smoke emission has resulted in these three cases.

Complaints were again received regarding an alleged smoke nuisance from laundry premises in Halbeath Road. Many observations were taken and no nuisance was evident but complaints persisted and the advice of the Fuel Efficiency Branch of the Ministry of Fuel and Power was sought, when an officer of that department visited the plant and was of the opinion that no nuisance was being caused by this particular chimney. He met the complainers who, not being convinced, made further allegations to the Department of Health, when it was decided to have the installation and chimney inspected by an independent expert in the person of Mr T. M. Ashford, Chief Smoke Inspector, Glasgow. He reported that the boiler plant was in a high state of efficiency and thereby confirmed the opinions of both the Fuel Efficiency Expert and this Department to the effect that no nuisance was being caused. He, however, drew attention to the fact that a certain amount of soot would come from the railway locomotives.

The facts stated above were in due course reported to the Health Committee and the Department of Health for Scotland, and the question of smoke and soot from railway engines has been taken up with British Railways.

PIGGERIES:

There is only one piggery in the Burgh, and regular inspections showed that these premises were kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926:

Nine samples were taken during the year under the above Act and submitted to the Public Analyst with the following results:—

No. of Samples Taken.	Nature.	Conform.	Non-Conform.
1	Potato Manure.	1	—
1	Tomato Manure.	1	—
1	Special Greens Fertiliser.	1	—
1	Sulphate of Ammonia.	1	—
1	Dried Blood.	1	—
1	Bone Flour.	1	—
1	Autumn Turf Dressing.	1	—
1	Chicken Biscuit Meal.	1	—
1	Poultry Biscuit Meal.	1	—

A minor irregularity was discovered during the sampling of the Bone Flour sample, in which the written guarantee showed Soluble Phosphoric Acid instead of Insoluble Phosphoric Acid. This matter was soon rectified.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951:

The premises of one furniture manufacturer were registered under this Act during the year.

Two samples, one of Rag Flock and one of Woollen Felt, were taken and submitted for examination to the Public Analyst, who reported that both conformed to the requirements of the Act.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951:

The above Act, described as an Act to regulate the sale of pet animals, came into operation on the 1st April 1952.

It lays down, *inter alia*, that pet shops must conform to certain standards regarding size, temperature, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, etc., and must be licensed by the Local Authority. Three

such applications for licencing were received, and after inspection were subsequently granted. Nine visits of inspection were made to licensed premises.

SHOPS ACT 1950:

Two hundred and thirty inspections were made during the year, and sixty-eight written and six verbal intimations were issued.

In five shops additional sanitary accommodation was provided and in six shops washing facilities were installed, while in another shop more convenient access to the sanitary accommodation was provided.

The heating was improved in five shops and lighting and ventilation improved in one shop, while in eight cases the attention of shopkeepers was drawn to the dirty and/or defective condition of W.C.'s, and this action had the desired effect.

One shopkeeper was warned for failure to observe the closing hours as laid down in the Act and four for failure to observe a weekly half-holiday.

Two shopkeepers were warned for failing to give their assistants the required intervals for meals, two for employing young persons about the business of the shop beyond the normal permitted maximum hours, and two for employing young persons after 10 o'clock in the evening.

Forty-one shopkeepers were warned for failure to keep the records prescribed under the Act.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT:

Twenty-eight visits of inspection were made to cinemas, public halls, dance halls, etc., when, generally, the sanitary accommodation was found to be suitable, sufficient, and clean, but in one case extra sanitary accommodation has been called for in a hall licensed for dancing, while in a cinema washing facilities were provided in a cloakroom.

As the result of complaints received regarding the insufficiency of ventilation in a cinema, Kata-Thermometer tests were carried out at the end of the year but further tests will be carried out in the future.

2. Number of dwellinghouses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:—
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) During the year | 81 |
| (b) Since 1st January 1931 | 1,579 |

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

- | | |
|---|------|
| 3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet | Nil. |
| 4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during the year | Nil. |
| 5. Number of houses where work was carried out by the Town Council during the year after failure of owners to do so | Nil. |
| 6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during the year at instance of the Town Council without notice under Section 246 | 23 |

WATER (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1946.

- | | |
|--|------|
| 7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 54 of the Water (Scotland) Act, 1946, requiring provision of inside water supply and sink | Nil. |
| 8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during the year | Nil. |
| 9. Number of houses in which work was carried out by the Town Council during the year after failure of owners to do so | Nil. |
| 10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without notice under Section 54 | Nil. |

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, reproduces in consolidated form without amendment, the law contained in the former Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1925 to 1949, and in certain other enactments relating to housing in Scotland.

- | | |
|--|------|
| 11. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served during the year under Section 7 (i.) | Nil. |
| 12. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during the year following on notices under Section 7 (i.) | Nil. |
| 13. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which work was carried out during the year by the Town Council under Section 8 (1) (2) | Nil. |
| 14. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which in terms of Section 10 a Demolition Order or Closing Order under Section 9 (4) has been substituted during the year for a notice under Section 7 (1) | Nil. |
| 15. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served during the year in terms of Section 9 (1) | 7 |
| 16. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which following on notice under Section 9 (1):— | |
| (a) Undertaking has been given during the year that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, | Nil. |
| (b) Undertaking has been given during the year that the house will be rendered fit | Nil. |
| (c) Demolition Orders have been made during the year under Section 9 (4) | 4 |
| (d) Closing Orders have been made during the year under Section 9 (4) and 11 (1) | 3 |
| 17. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit during the year following an undertaking under Section 9 (2) | Nil. |
| 18. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during the year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 | Nil. |
| 19. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders have in terms of Section 9 (4) been determined by the Town Council during the year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation | Nil. |

20. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during the year in terms of Section 75 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced 6
(5—50%, and 1—33½%).
21. The general character of the defects found was:—
- (a) Insufficient sanitary accommodation and water supply.
 - (b) Dampness, lack of damp-proof course, age of structure, lack of/or insufficient sub-floor ventilation.
 - (c) No through ventilation, lack of open spaces around buildings and lack of paving and drainage areas.
 - (d) Defective roofing, grates, chimneys, plasterwork, flooring, windows, and walls.
 - (e) Inadequate natural lighting.
 - (f) Lack of/or insufficient washing facilities and press accommodation.
 - (g) Defective and insanitary drainage.

Under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, one hundred and thirty-nine intimations were issued in respect of defects existing in dwellinghouses, of these twenty-five referred to dampness, four to defective chimneys, twenty-eight to defective woodwork, fifty-one to defective roofs, and thirty-one to minor defects.

This work continues to be one of the most important, albeit perhaps the least spectacular, of the many duties falling to be performed by the Sanitary Department.

New Houses Completed :

During the year one hundred and sixty-four non-traditional Weir type houses were completed and occupied at the Aberdour Road (First Development) Housing Scheme, while eighty-six traditional houses were completed by the Scottish Special Housing Association Ltd. at the St. Leonard's Scheme, making a total of two hundred and fifty houses. The houses built at the St. Leonard's Scheme by the Scottish Special Housing Association Ltd. are entirely for the use of miners, fifty per cent. of whom are being transferred into the Burgh from other mining areas. Nine houses were built during the year by private enterprise.

New Houses under Construction :

Work continued on the housing schemes within the Burgh, and at the end of the year three hundred and seventy-four non-traditional houses were under construction by the Town Council at the Aberdour Road Scheme, while thirty-two traditional houses for the use of miners were being constructed by the Scottish Special Housing Association Ltd. at the St. Leonard's Scheme.

Notices Requiring Admission :

Three notices under Section 159 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, were served on occupiers of houses who refused admission to an Inspector and these notices had the desired effect, admission subsequently being granted.

Tenants' Housing Applications :

The housing applications of three hundred and thirty-five tenants were assessed and two hundred and seventy-four were

re-assessed, making a total of six hundred and nine applications dealt with during the year.

Four hundred and seventy-seven housing applicants were interviewed during the year.

Two hundred and twenty inspections were made to houses, one hundred and thirty-one to Corporation houses and eighty-nine to privately-owned houses, to ascertain the conditions obtaining therein, and as a result thirteen written notices were served on, and eighty-seven verbal warnings given to, tenants regarding the unsatisfactory state of the house or surrounding area. In order to ascertain if these notices and warnings had been complied with, it was necessary to re-inspect the houses concerned. Three visits of inspection were made to the Hostel Block, Townhill, where conditions were found satisfactory.

Overcrowded Families Re-housed :

Two hundred and fourteen families living overcrowded (including thirty-five families having a member in ill-health, thirty-two families living in unfit houses, and ten families having a tubercular member) were re-housed during the year, and of these one hundred and seventy-five were re-housed into Corporation permanent houses, two into Corporation old property, and twenty-nine mining families into the S.S.H.A. houses for miners at St. Leonard's Scheme.

Families Living in Unfit Houses :

Thirty-six families in unfit houses (including thirty-two living overcrowded as mentioned above) were re-housed into Corporation houses.

Families Living in Lodgings :

Eighty-five families living in lodgings (including nine families having a tubercular member) were re-housed, and of these, forty-eight were housed in Corporation temporary houses, fourteen in permanent houses, two in Corporation old property, and twenty-one mining families in the S.S.H.A. houses for miners at the St. Leonard's and Woodmill Schemes.

Tenants with Ill-health in Family :

Thirty-eight families having a member in ill-health (including thirty-five families living overcrowded as mentioned above) were re-housed, and of these thirty-three were re-housed in Corporation property while the remaining five families were re-housed in the S.S.H.A. houses for miners at the St. Leonard's Scheme.

Transfers :

Fifty-nine transfers were granted during the year, of which forty-six were to mining families residing outwith the Burgh and the other thirteen to Corporation tenants.

Exchanges :

During the year one hundred and twelve exchanges were granted, seventy-six of these were granted to Corporation tenants, nineteen to tenants of privately-owned houses, and twelve to tenants residing outwith the Burgh. As a result of these exchanges ten cases of overcrowding were relieved.

Families Receiving Special Priority :

Seven key workers receiving special priority, and two occupiers of tied houses, who had retired, were re-housed into Corporation houses.

At the end of the year there were 3,438 applicants for housing accommodation, comprising the following groups, viz. :—

Tenants known to be living overcrowded	953
Tenants living in unfit houses	706
Families living as sub-tenants	1686
Applicants working in the Burgh with families living outwith the Burgh,	376

In addition, applications have been received from one hundred and sixty-eight tenants of houses within the Burgh claiming consideration, for various reasons, for re-housing into a Corporation house, but none of these were overcrowded or otherwise eligible in terms of the Points Scheme for allocation of houses. The overcrowding standard is based on the recommendations of D.H.S. Circular No. 149/44, dated 19th October 1944.

OVERCROWDING.

A. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by local authority and the number of persons concerned from the date of Housing Survey, 1935, to end of 1952.	Houses.	Persons.	
	1,947	11,392	
B. (a) No. of houses of each size (<i>i.e.</i> , one apartment, two apartments, etc.) in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period as a result of action taken by the local authority distinguishing between (1) privately-owned houses and (2) local authority houses.	Apts.	Private.	L.A.
	1	371	16
	2	885	126
	3	173	310
	4	70	31
		1,499	483
(b) Total number of overcrowded families included in (1) and (2) who have been re-housed in privately-owned houses.	151	(of which 150 came from privately-owned houses and 1 from a Corporation house).	
C. No. of known cases in which dwelling-houses in respect of which the local authority have relieved overcrowding have again become overcrowded.	68	(of which 60 were privately-owned houses and 8 Corporation houses).	

D. Are steps taken to secure that the re-housing of families living under the worst conditions are provided for first as regards overcrowding or otherwise living under unsatisfactory conditions? Yes—by means of a "Points" Scheme.

If so, give details of system under which families are selected for occupation of new or vacated local authority houses.

1. Nos. in family and size of house.
2. Sex separation.
3. TB or other illness.
4. Structural condition of house.
5. Priority given to disabled ex-Servicemen.
6. Waiting time—1 point for every 5 years on list.
7. Expectant mother receives an additional 2 points.

E. Any observations with regard to general position of overcrowding in the district.

At the end of the year there were 429 houses (1,002 houses based on D.H.S. Circular 149/44) known to be overcrowded by the occupier and his family.

Of the 1,002 houses mentioned above, 49 refer to overcrowded prefabricated temporary houses.

The following tables show the known cases of overcrowding existing at 31st December 1952, in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1	17	66	9	1	1	94
2	15	35	7	—	—	57
3	14	79	23	2	—	118
4	25	21	4	—	—	50
5	12	16	1	3	—	32
6	5	30	9	6	1	51
7	1	4	5	15	2	27
Totals	89	251	58	27	4	429

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
Dunfermline.. ..	79	190	19	4	—	292
Rosyth	1	4	5	15	2	27
Townhill.. .. .	4	20	4	—	—	28
Kingsseat.. .. .	1	14	2	—	—	17
Corporation.. ..	4	23	28	8	2	65
Totals	89	251	58	27	4	429

Number of houses known to be overcrowded in terms of D.H.S. Circular 149/44:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1	29	155	36	3	—	223
2	21	104	46	4	—	175
3	19	123	34	2	—	178
4	30	62	12	3	—	107
5	17	61	30	4	1	113
6	4	45	35	6	2	92
7	1	7	26	30	1	65
Totals	121	557	219	52	4	953

	1 Apt.		2 Apts.		3 Apts.		4 Apts.		5 Apts. and Over.	Tot.	
	Priv.	Corp.	Priv.	Corp.	Priv.	Corp.	Priv.	Corp.			
Dunfermline.. ..	108	—	438	27	152	22	11	10	1	2	771
Rosyth	1	—	6	—	20	5	24	5	1	—	62
Townhill	6	4	40	16	3	12	2	—	—	—	83
Kingsseat	2	—	14	16	2	3	—	—	—	—	37
Totals	121		557		219		52		4		953

New Houses :

The undernoted table gives the number of houses erected and converted since the coming into operation of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1919, by (a) the Town Council, and (b) private enterprise, showing the number of rooms, exclusive of scullery and bathroom, viz. :—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over	Totals.
1919-1946.. . . .	6	202	1825	1631	387	4051
1947	—	1	138	65	3	207
1948	—	1	1	184	17	203
1949	—	—	19	227	20	266
1950	—	—	—	182	24	206
1951	—	—	12	96	16	124
1952	—	—	109	128	27	264
Totals	6	202	2104	2513	494	5321

The Town Council is the owner of 3,109 of these houses, and of these 200 are 3-apartment temporary (prefabricated) houses and 50 aluminium (permanent) houses.

The Town Council, through the Housing Manager, also factored 304 houses belonging to the Scottish Special Housing Association Ltd., and let exclusively to miners. These houses are situated in the St. Leonard's and Woodmill Schemes.

At the end of the year there were still 21 requisitioned reconditioned houses in use for emergency housing purposes.

Houses Represented :

During the year seven houses were represented in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and the Town Council ultimately made a Demolition Order in respect of four houses and Closing Orders in respect of the remaining three houses.

The following tables show the size and situation of the houses represented:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1	—	—	1	—	—	1
2	—	1	1	—	—	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	2	1	—	—	—	3
6	—	1	—	—	—	1
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	3	2	—	—	7

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals
Dunfermline.. . .	2	3	2	—	—	7
Townhill.. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsseat.. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pattiesmuir	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	3	2	—	—	7

Houses Listed :

The undernoted tables show the size and situation of the known unfit houses at 31st December 1952, viz. :—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1	36	131	18	2	1	188
2	29	79	19	2	1	130
3	14	97	5	—	—	116
4	61	87	5	6	—	159
5	24	35	8	3	1	71
6	9	17	7	—	—	33
7	1	7	1	—	—	9
Totals	174	453	63	13	3	706

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over	Totals.
Dunfermline.. . .	157	356	59	13	3	588
Townhill.. . . .	12	56	—	—	—	68
Kingsseat.. . . .	4	34	3	—	—	41
Pattiesmuir	1	7	1	—	—	9
Totals	174	453	63	13	3	706

Unfit Houses :

Sixty houses were closed either after representation under the terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, or by arrangement with the owner, as a result of which the position relative to houses

actually closed as at 31st December 1952 is as shown hereunder, viz. :—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1926-36	151	45	61	22	1	580
1937	28	24	6	3	6	67
1938	18	30	8	6	3	65
1939	16	34	3	—	1	54
1940	2	9	1	—	—	12
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	1	—	—	—	1
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	—	1	—	—	—	1
1945	—	1	—	—	—	1
1946	3	3	—	2	—	8
1947	1	2	—	—	—	3
1948	5	16	5	—	—	26
1949	6	15	8	1	—	30
1950	—	1	1	2	—	4
1951	16	29	5	3	—	53
1952	11	41	6	1	1	60
Totals	257	252	104	40	12	965

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK:

Number of dairies on Register	11
Number of retail purveyors of milk	19
Number of producers and wholesale dealers who do not sell milk by retail	3
Approximate number of cows in registered premises	323
Number of dairies exempted from registration	Nil.
Number of inspections	56

During the year one herd was upgraded from Standard to Tuberculin Tested as a result of which there were eight Tuberculin Tested Herds, one Standard Producer and two non-designated producers.

One byre was reconditioned, and at the end of the year the whole dairy premises, which previously had housed a standard herd, were licensed for the housing of a Tuberculin Tested herd, which at that date comprised eleven cows.

The various dairies were all regularly inspected, some fifty visits being made, and in certain instances it was necessary to give warnings relative to the following unsatisfactory conditions, viz. :—

- (1) Dirty condition of cows, premises, and utensils.
- (2) Cleansing and lime-washing of byres and milk stores.
- (3) Methods of cleansing and storing utensils.
- (4) The use of uncovered milk pails and non-use of strip cup.
- (5) Unhygienic condition of dungsteads.
- (6) Non-wearing of overalls by milkers.
- (7) Defective condition of premises.

The local creamery was also regularly inspected, thirty-four visits being paid when various defects in the plant and equipment were intimated to the management, who initiated the necessary remedial action.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1934 :

As far as practicable steps were taken to ensure that the requirements of the above Order were being complied with.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1951 :

The following licences were in force at the end of the year:—

Special Designation.	Capacity.	Type.	Number.
Tuberculin Tested.	Producer.	Principal.	3
Tuberculin Tested.	Dealer.	Supplementary.	2
Standard.	Producer.	Principal.	1
Standard.	Dealer.	Supplementary.	1
Pasteurised.	Producer.	Principal.	1
Pasteurised.	Dealer.	—	1

A Producer of Standard Milk was upgraded to Tuberculin Tested following the reconditioning of the byre and the purchase of attested cows.

One hundred and seventy-seven samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and of these, forty failed to comply.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1931 :

Five samples of Condensed Full Cream Sweetened Milk and five samples of Condensed Machine Skimmed Sweetened Milk were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

All were reported genuine, and it was also found that labelling conformed to the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1931 :

Three samples of Dried Milk were taken during the year and submitted for examination to the Public Analyst, who reported that both conformed to the Regulations.

KEEPING QUALITY OF MILK—D.H.S. CIRCULAR 17/47 :

In terms of the above Circular, twenty-one samples of Sweet Milk were taken during the year and submitted to the Public

Analyst for examination by the Methylene Blue (Hiscox) Test. All samples were reported to conform to the Test.

TUBERCULOUS MILK—BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

Eleven samples of Milk, comprising six Tuberculin Tested Milk and five Sweet Milk, were taken and submitted to the Bacteriologist for biological examination to determine the presence or absence of Tubercle Bacilli. All samples gave a negative reaction.

CLEANLINESS OF MILK AND OTHER BOTTLES:

Thirteen bottles, comprising nine aerated waters, three beer, and one milk, were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination, and of these, four bottles, all aerated water bottles, were reported unsatisfactory. The factories concerned were thereafter visited and washing and sterilising plants checked over, and subsequent sampling proved that the necessary remedial action had been effected.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925-27:

Thirty-one formal samples, comprising seventeen mince and fourteen sausages, and seven informal or test samples were taken and submitted for analysis in terms of the above Regulations to the Public Analyst, who reported that all the samples were genuine.

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDERS:

The requirements of these Orders were kept in view when inspecting shops and similar premises but no contraventions were observed.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926:

Sixteen visits of inspection were made to shops to ascertain if shopkeepers were complying with the above Act and one shopkeeper was warned for failure to mark imported Tomatoes with an indication of origin.

UNSOOUND FOOD:

During the year 3 tons 19 cwts. 4 lbs. 4 ozs. of tinned food-stuffs and 1 ton 9 cwts. 1 qr. 14 lbs. 2½ ozs. of other foodstuffs were dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE :

The Slaughterhouse, which is now a somewhat obsolete structure rendering the slaughtering of a large number of animals a very difficult and arduous task, compared with the conditions obtaining in a modern albattoir, was still further improved during the year, while the installation of electric light and cranes was also completed. Fifteen visits of inspection were made to these premises, which are efficiently supervised by Mr L. P. Russell, Superintendent, to whom I am indebted for the undernoted report regarding the number and type of animals slaughtered and condemned during the year, viz. :—

Stock.	Slaughtered.	Wholly Con- demned.	Partially Con- demned.	Meat. lbs.	Condemnations.			Plucks.
					Offals. lbs.	Livers. Whole.	Part.	
Cattle	4,048	60	10	28,740	35,931	1,374	867	—
Sheep	25,946	41	—	1,687	2,871	1,100	—	111
Pigs	1,162	2	3	591	113	—	—	11
Calves	1,255	6	—	203	93	—	—	9

PREMISES IN WHICH FOODSTUFFS ARE PREPARED OR EXPOSED FOR SALE :

Forty-three visits were paid to premises such as cafes, tea rooms, hotels, etc., in which food is prepared for sale, when it was found necessary to issue three written and seven verbal intimations to occupiers regarding certain unsatisfactory conditions obtaining therein.

Thirty-two visits of inspection were made to licensed premises and two written intimations issued.

Two visits were also made to aerated waters manufactory, two to butchers, and one to a potato crisp factory.

During the year three complaints were received regarding the condition of foodstuffs, one of which related to the finding of a piece of glass in a milk bottle. This was the result of carelessness on the part of staff at the bottling plant and a serious warning was given to these employed thereat to exercise great care in the inspection of bottles before filling.

Another complaint concerned the dirty condition of a loaf of bread, and this was found to be caused by greasing oil which had flaked off the pan used for the baking of the loaf. The remaining complaint was of an unusual nature and referred to the finding of

a maggot in the inside of a seedless orange. The remaining stock of this type of orange was inspected at the shop from which the complainer had purchased the orange, and although no breakage was found in the skin, similar maggots were found in the inside of another orange. Despite prolonged and extensive enquiries it has not, so far, been possible to identify these maggots.

As in former years, the opportunity was taken to propagate the campaign for food hygiene by accepting invitations to address various meetings of interested persons, while advantage was also taken of film and poster displays to arouse the interest and attention of the public regarding the urgent need to practice the hygienic handling and storage of food. Despite the improvements which have undoubtedly been effected as a result of the intensive campaign of the post-war years, there is still much to be done, and it is suggested that the condition obtaining in certain vans and lorries, particularly those engaged in the sale of fruit and vegetables, leave much to be desired so far as the hygienic aspect is concerned.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928:

Seventy-nine formal samples were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis in accordance with the requirements of the above Act. The following table shows the variety of these samples and the results of the analysis:—

No. of Samples Taken.	Nature.	Genuine.	Non-Genuine.
8	Milk.	8	—
17	Mince.	17	—
14	Sausages.	14	—
26	Ice Cream.	24	2
10	Whisky.	10	—
2	Gin.	2	—
2	Rum.	2	—
<hr/> 79		<hr/> 77	<hr/> 2

With regard to the non-genuine ice cream samples, proceedings were instituted with the following results:—

Charge.	Result
Contravention of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952, viz.:—Selling ice cream which was deficient in fat to the extent of 2.20%.	Pled Guilty—Admonished.

Charge.	Result.
Contravention of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952, viz.:—Selling ice cream which was deficient in fat to the extent of 1.06%.	Plcd Guilty—Fined £12.

One hundred and seven informal or test samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. These were:—

No. of Samples Taken.	Nature.	Genuine.	Non-Genuine.
1	Acrated Waters.	1	—
2	Aspirin Tablets.	2	—
2	Bacon.	2	—
1	Baking Powder.	1	—
1	Bicarbonate of Soda.	1	—
1	Bisurated Magnesia	1	—
1	Blue Ointment.	1	—
2	Butter.	2	—
1	Calomel Ointment.	1	—
1	Cascara Sagrada.	1	—
2	Castor Oil.	2	—
1	Coffee.	1	—
1	Dates.	1	—
1	Dried Peas.	1	—
1	Gee's Linctus.	1	—
10	Ice Cream.	9	1
2	Jam.	2	—
1	Lard.	1	—
1	Lime Water.	1	—
5	Luncheon Meat.	5	—
2	Margarine.	2	—
1	Mustard.	1	—
1	Olive Oil.	1	—
3	Orange Juice.	3	—
4	Pasteurised Milk.	4	—
1	Peanut Butter.	1	—
2	Pepper.	2	—
2	Pepper Flavoured Compound.	2	—
1	Pickles.	1	—
1	Preserved Ginger.	1	—
1	Sauce.	1	—
3	Standard Milk.	3	—
16	Sweet Milk.	16	—
1	Syrup of Figs.	1	—
26	Tuberculin Tested Milk.	26	—
1	Whipping Cream.	1	—
1	Whisky.	1	—
2	Zinc Ointment.	2	—
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
107		106	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

An official sample was subsequently taken from the premises in which the non-genuine informal sample mentioned above was produced and this formal sample was reported genuine,

Sixty-two samples of ice cream were taken during the year, twenty-six formal and ten informal being submitted for chemical analysis and the remaining twenty-six for bacteriological examination, with the following results:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL:

No. of samples taken—26.

B. Coli: Present in 3; Absent in 23.

Bacteria per gram: Average of 26 samples—92,115.

Bacteria per Gram.	Less than 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 200,000	Over 200,000
No. of Samples	5	8	3	3	2	1	4

METHYLENE BLUE TEST:

Grade	I.	II.	III.	IV.
No. of Samples.. .. .	12	4	5	5

The unsatisfactory samples were followed up by inspections and further sampling. It was found in one case that milk stone was in the plant concerned and advice was given relative to its removal, subsequent sampling showing that the necessary improvement had been effected.

CHEMICAL:

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, which laid down standards for ice cream was amended by the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952, which came into force on 7th July 1952. This amending Order reduced the standard to:—

Fat, 4% ; milk solids other than fat, 5%. The minimum sugar standard remains at 10%.

Of the twenty-six formal and ten informal samples submitted for chemical analysis, three failed on account of low fat content. Two of these deficient samples were formal and resulted in proceedings being taken under the Food and Drugs Act, as reported in that Section of this Report.

The fat content ranged from 1.80% to 15.47%, the average of the thirty-six samples being 6.22%, while the average non-fatty solids was 8.26% and sugar 13.49%.

% Fat.	Less than 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	Over 10
No. of Samples, —	—	1	1	1	6	10	7	6	1	1	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

As in former years, the Cleansing Department performed its varied duties in a manner satisfactory to the majority of the inhabitants, as, during the period under review, only seventeen complaints were received, eleven relative to cleansing and six to salvage, all of which, following investigation, were remedied.

STREET CLEANSING:

There was no change in the method of Street Cleansing, which is effected mainly by manual labour on the beat system, suitably augmented with a Mechanical Sweeper, the latter being chiefly used on main routes and housing schemes. The central area of the Burgh was, as formerly, cleansed on Sunday mornings.

It is very difficult, having regard to the littering propensities of the general public, to obtain, far less maintain, a high standard of street cleansing, but every endeavour is made to do so, as evidence of which 1,121 tons of sweepings were collected and disposed of during the year.

The S.D. Gully Emptier continued to function satisfactorily during the year and 6,247 gullies were emptied, the material so removed weighing 487 tons.

As a result of snow storms the Cleansing Department, with assistance from other Corporation Departments, removed 309 tons of snow from streets and pavements, the cost of such removal, inclusive of salt, special staff, and outside haulage, amounted to £907.

REFUSE COLLECTION:

There was no alteration in the refuse collection service, which is a twice weekly kerbside one, with the exception of the central part of the town, where there is a daily service. The daily yield of domestic refuse was 30 tons 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.

One new freighter, a "Fore and Aft" Tipper, was purchased and has given very satisfactory service, particularly in the housing areas and more remote parts of the Burgh.

The repair depot, operated by the Cleansing Department, continued to function satisfactorily and efficiently, not only so far as the vehicles owned and operated by the Cleansing Department was concerned, but also with those belonging to other Corporation Departments.

REFUSE DISPOSAL:

The controlled tipping method of refuse disposal continued in operation during the year, when five such coups were in use.

Relative to last year's report, it is now possible to state that the additional tipping facilities mentioned therein have been acquired, as a result of which adequate refuse coups are available for a very considerable period.

The amount of refuse disposed of and the quantity of boiler ashes and soil used for top dressing on the coups in use during the year ending 15th May 1952 are shown in the table appended hereunder:—

Coups.	House Refuse. Tons.	Sweep-ings. Tons.	Shop Refuse. Tons.	Man-ure. Tons.	Other Refuse. Tons.	Gullies. Tons.	Boiler Ashes. Tons.	Soil Tons.	Snow. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Pittencrieff	—	8	—	—	—	11	32	885	—	936
Halbeath	5,230	19	2	10	178	194	801	9	—	6,443
Muircockhall	3,074	805	191	484	471	201	807	6	—	6,039
Rosyth	2,851	289	58	—	419	81	595	114	3	4,410
Buffie's Brac.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	306	312
	11,155	1,121	251	494	1,068	487	2,241	1,014	309	18,140

SALVAGE:

The salvage scheme operated by the Cleansing Department since 1939 continued during the period under review, and comprises a separate weekly collection service for every part of the Burgh, except for kitchen waste, which is collected thrice weekly.

As a result of this scheme there were 1,219 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of material collected and this, when sorted, was sold for the sum of £5,754.

The following tables show the materials collected under this scheme, viz.:—

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGHE AND RECEIPTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1952.

Material.	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Bottles (4 dozen)	0	0	1	16	0	4	0
Destructor Scrap	62	1	1	0	257	8	3
Glass	32	2	3	0	44	12	4
Kitchen Waste	558	17	1	0	1,793	12	8
Manure	98	11	1	0	73	18	6
Metals—Ferrous (Black Scrap),	24	19	0	0	79	11	5
Metals—Non-Ferrous	0	11	3	0	14	13	9
Miscellaneous	0	14	0	0	5	15	0
Paper	436	4	3	0	3,416	11	10
Textiles	5	13	1	0	68	0	8

Total Weight	1,219 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.
Gross Receipts	£5,754 8 5
Nett Receipts	1,610 2 11
Yield per 1000 population per annum	127 17 6½
Yield per 1000 population per month	10 13 1½
Yield per person per annum	0 2 6½

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGH AND RECEIPTS RECEIVED FROM INCEPTION OF SALVAGE SCHEME IN NOVEMBER 1939 TO 31st DECEMBER 1952.

Material.	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Batteries	80	5	0	0	42	9	0
Bottles (28,708½ dozen)	82	0	2	11	743	4	8
Bones	123	6	1	14	373	3	5½
Destructor Scrap	1,629	7	3	0	3,579	16	7¼
Footwear	6	1	2	0	40	9	6
Glass	980	19	2	0	994	18	8¼
Kitchen Waste	7,368	5	1	0	14,637	8	6
Manure	1,466	11	3	0	819	5	5½
Miscellaneous	132	18	0	0	203	0	3
Metals—Ferrous (Black Scrap),	709	19	2	0	1,457	18	10¼
Metals—Non-Ferrous	39	1	3	13	790	18	8½
Paper	6,102	11	3	0	41,230	13	8½
Rubber	46	19	2	0	92	13	1
Straw	47	8	3	0	162	9	7
Textiles	218	16	0	0	2,036	9	6½
Total Weight	19,034 tons 13 cwt. 0 qrs. 10 lbs.						
Gross Receipts	£67,204 19 8¼						
Nett Receipts	29,078 4 1						
Yield per 1000 population	1,493 8 10½						
Yield per 1000 population per month	9 9 0½						
Yield per person	1 9 10						

COUNTY SALVAGE:

During the year, 7 tons 18 cwt. 3 qrs. of Destructor Scrap were salvaged in the County Area and, after deducting cost of transportation, sorting, and disposal, the sum of £15, 17s. 6d. was paid to the County Authorities.

MILITARY SALVAGE:

As in former years, materials salvaged by the Military and other Service Units were dealt with at the Cleansing Depot, Market Street, and under this scheme 5 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. of Destructor Scrap were disposed of and the sum of £7, 16s. 11d. paid to the Military Authorities.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

The various public conveniences were supervised, cleansed, and maintained as usual by the Cleansing Department, the opportunity being taken to improve, by painting and structural repairs

and alterations, some of the somewhat unhygienic conveniences. It is with regret that once again it has to be reported that much damage is still caused to these premises by apparently irresponsible persons. The new convenience under construction in Townhill Road was not completed at the end of the year.

The income from these premises amounted to £1,510, 16s., and the cost of supervision was £3,895, 13s. 9d., while repairs and supplies cost £822, 10s. 11d.

COSTS:

The hours of labour and the cost of wages for the various duties undertaken by the Cleansing Department during the year ending 15th May 1952 are shown in the following table, in which figures for the previous year are included for comparison, viz. :—

Class of Work.	15th May 1952.		15th May 1951.	
	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.
Refuse Collection	23,589½	£3,128 13 11	25,517	£3,303 18 1
Refuse Disposal	26,334½	3,487 6 10	28,741	3,430 13 9
Street Sweepings	77,354½	10,159 13 6	71,948½	8,696 8 1
Salvage	25,769½	3,375 7 8	27,201	3,230 8 1
Cleansing and Maintenance of Freighters and Depots	2,783½	435 0 7	3,248½	453 12 3
Public Conveniences	30,223½	3,444 11 2	27,043	3,004 1 9
Vehicles Disinfected (Diseases of Animals Act)	554	71 12 6	669	76 17 9
Removal Slaughterhouse Offal and Manure	804½	120 18 11	885	121 18 6
Other Departments	0	0 0 0	88½	11 15 0
Trade Refuse	1,208½	164 14 2	1,263	158 11 2
Snow Clearing	1,302	173 1 10	3,623½	434 5 4
Gritting	341½	63 12 0	344½	45 13 6
*Other Payments	—	2,192 2 7	—	3,856 12 7
	190,265	£26,816 15 8	190,572½	£26,824 15 10

* Other Payments include Administration, Holiday Pay, Annual Holidays, Sick Pay, etc.

The gross cost of operating the Cleansing Service during the financial year 1951/52 was £42,890, 2s. 6d., and the revenue amounted to £14,550, 0s. 1d., the nett cost, therefore, being £28,340, 2s. 5d.

The following statistics were obtained from the above costs and the tonnage shown under refuse disposal, viz. :—

Total quantity of house and trade refuse	12,474 tons.
Weight per head of population	5.517 cwts.
Daily yield per 1000 population	13.59 cwts.
Yearly yield per 1000 population	248 tons.
Cost per person per year	15s. 6.42d.
Cost per person per day	0s. 0.51d.
Nett cost of collection of 1 ton of house and trade refuse . .	18s. 0.36d.
Nett cost of disposal of 1 ton of house and trade refuse . . .	8s. 5.48d.
Total cost of collection and disposal per ton	26s. 5.84d.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT :

I have again to acknowledge the support afforded by the members of the Town Council, especially the members of the Health and Cleansing Committees, and to express my appreciation of the assistance rendered to me by other Corporation Officials, while I would also place on record the services so willingly performed by the staff and employees.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXR. H. DUNCAN,
Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Inspector of Cleansing.

Appendix 1.

NUISANCES AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

No. of complaints received (of which 14 were unjustified)	426
No. of written intimations issued	264
No. of verbal intimations issued	251
No. of second notices issued	67
No. of inspections, Section 115, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	5
No. of notices issued under Section 115, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	2
No. of inspections, Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	257
No. of notices issued under Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	64
No. of notices issued under Section 119, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	13
No. of notices issued under Section 381 (36), Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	5
Houses let in lodgings inspections	43
No. of written intimations issued	2
No. of verbal intimations issued	11
Common Lodging House inspections	33
No. of written intimations issued	N.I.
No. of verbal intimations issued	7
Rag Flock inspections	1
Bakery inspections	81
No. of written intimations issued	9
No. of verbal intimations issued	11
Factories Acts, 1937-48, inspections	125
No. of written intimations issued	16
No. of verbal intimations issued	12
Places for Public Refreshment inspections	43
No. of written intimations issued	3
Places of Public Entertainment inspections	28
No. of written intimations issued	5
Premises used for the preparation of food inspections	80
No. of written intimations issued	5
No. of verbal intimations issued	7
Premises used for the manufacture and for the retail of ice cream inspections	40
No. of written intimations issued	2
No. of verbal intimations issued	6
Licensed premises inspections	32
No. of written intimations issued	2
No. of verbal intimations issued	N.I.
Merchandise Marks Act inspections	16
No. of written intimations issued	Nil.
No. of verbal intimations issued	1
Shops Act inspections	230
No. of written intimations issued	68
Tents, Vans, and Sheds inspections	6
No. of written intimations issued	1
No. of verbal intimations issued	1
Cattle Market inspections	22
Rivers Pollution inspections	5
No. of written intimations issued	1
No. of verbal intimations issued	2
Pet Animals Act inspections	9
Creamery inspections	34
Dairy inspections	56
Piggery inspections	6
Slaughterhouse inspections	15
Smoke observations	53
No. of written intimations issued	2
No. of verbal intimations issued	11
Colour testing drainage	143
Smoke testing drainage	296

Appendix 2.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. of visits to places where infectious diseases occurred	192
Apartments disinfected	235
Articles disinfected (estimate)	12,960
Articles destroyed after deaths of phthisical patients	50
Notices issued under Sections 50, 53, and 57 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897	153
Supplies of disinfectant issued	443
Library notices issued	61
Notices issued to H.M. Dockyard, etc.	49
Sets of bedding replaced	5

HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

(a) General.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Inspections	22	10	10	35	19	24	28	16	19	27	30	30	270
Re-inspections	48	38	49	433	44	41	55	57	12	42	35	26	880
Totals	70	48	59	468	63	65	83	73	31	69	65	56	1,150

(b) Inspections Regarding Cleanliness.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Corporation owned	10	15	7	16	7	10	17	9	6	12	10	12	131
Privately owned	9	8	7	7	8	8	5	4	5	13	6	9	89
Totals	19	23	14	23	15	18	22	13	11	25	16	21	220

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Written notices issued.	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	4	1	—	13
Verbal warnings given.	10	11	4	7	4	6	9	5	6	10	7	8	87
Notices under Section 159 <i>re</i> admission..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3

No. of Houses 49

No. of Written Notices 13

No. of Verbal Warnings 87

Appendix 4.

NEW HOUSES LET.

Scheme.	OC	UF	C/O	TB	TB C/O	TB OC	UF OC	H	H OC	Trans.	Ex.	KW	Total.
Aberdour Road ..	99	1	7	—	2	6	16	—	27	2	—	4	164
St. Leonard's	20	—	11	—	1	1	3	1	4	45	—	—	86
Total	119	1	18	—	3	7	19	1	31	47	—	4	250

1952.

Scheme.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	6 Apts.	Total.
Aberdour Road.. ..	—	106	52	6	—	164
St. Leonard's.. . . .	—	—	68	18	—	86
Total	—	106	120	24	—	250

Month.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	6 Apts.	Total.
January	—	4	2	2	—	8
February	—	2	8	—	—	10
March	—	14	12	—	—	26
April	—	10	14	4	—	28
May	—	14	6	4	—	24
June	—	18	2	6	—	26
July	—	6	8	2	—	16
August	—	4	10	—	—	14
September	—	8	15	4	—	27
October	—	16	11	—	—	27
November	—	6	22	2	—	30
December	—	4	10	—	—	14
Total	—	106	120	24	—	250

Appendix 5.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED AND REASON FOR RE-HOUSING.

Scheme.	O.C.	U.F.	C./O.	T.B.	T.B. C./O.	T.B. O.C.	U.F. O.C.	H.	H. O.C.	TRAN.	E.X.	K.W.	Total.
Aberdour Road	99	1	7	—	2	6	16	—	27	2	1	4	165
Baldrigeburn	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	20
Bellycoman	2	1	18	—	1	—	7	—	1	1	26	1	58
Brucefield	2	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	2	4	16	4	33
Burnside	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	8
Chamberfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Headwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Kingseat	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Milton Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parkneuk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Park Road West	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	10
Rosyth Halt	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	11
St. Leonard's	21	—	12	—	1	1	3	1	4	46	10	—	99
Townhill	—	2	3	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	8	—	19
Whirlbut	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	7	—	10
Woodmill	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	15
Old Property	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	6
	127	4	76	—	9	10	32	3	35	59	112	9	476
January-June	72	2	46	—	4	7	11	2	15	22	61	3	245
July-December	55	2	30	—	5	3	21	1	20	37	51	6	231
	127	4	76	—	9	10	32	3	35	59	112	9	476

Appendix 5 (Continued).

NUMBER OF PERSONS AND UNITS RE-HOUSED.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Adults	49	81	157	129	141	118	64	99	109	140	152	62	1,301
Children	18	27	44	72	67	59	24	52	61	65	78	34	601
Total	67	108	201	201	208	177	88	151	170	205	230	96	1,902
Units	57½	93½	175½	142	154½	151½	95½	126½	138½	168½	193	77½	1,564

NUMBER OF PERSONS AND UNITS RE-HOUSED INTO NEW HOUSES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Adults	30	32	86	69	65	76	53	34	83	79	89	44	740
Children	8	10	17	40	42	34	17	27	42	29	41	26	333
Total	38	42	103	109	107	110	70	61	125	108	130	70	1,073
Units	34	37	91½	99½	81½	88	52½	47½	106	93½	112½	50½	894

Key.

O.C.—Overcrowded.

U.F.—Unfit.

C./O.—Sub-tenant (living in lodgings).

T.B.—Tuberculosis.

H.—Health.

TRAN.—Transfer.

E.X.—Exchange.

K.W.—Key Worker.

Persons under 10 years of age reckoned as child.

Persons under 10 years of age reckoned as ½ Unit.

Persons over 10 years of age reckoned as Unit.

Appendix 6.

HOUSES CLOSED, 1952.

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Total.
1	3	11	—	—	1	15
2	—	1	2	—	—	3
3	12	4	—	—	—	16
4	6	4	3	1	—	14
5	2	6	3	—	—	11
6	—	1	—	—	—	1
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .	23	27	8	1	1	60

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Total.
Dunfermline.. .	11	23	8	1	1	44
Townhill .. .	12	4	—	—	—	16
Kingseat.. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pattiesmuir .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .	23	27	8	1	1	60

Appendix 7.

HOUSES REPRESENTED.

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Total.
1950 .. .	—	1	1	1	—	3
1951 .. .	11	41	6	1	1	60
1952 .. .	2	3	2	—	—	7

Appendix 8.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND)
ORDER, 1951.**

No. of Samples Taken.	Designation.	Conform.	Non-Conform.
73	Pasteurised.	51	22
89	Tuberculin Tested.	72	17
15	Standard.	14	1
177		137	40

The following table shows the counts upon which these samples failed :—

Designation.	Presence of B. Coli.	Bacterial Count.	Bacterial Presence of B. Coli.	Phos- phatase Test.	Phos- phatase Test and Presence of B. Coli.	Total.
Pasteurised .. .	11	—	—	6	5	22
Tuberculin Tested .. .	10	2	5	—	—	17
Standard .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1
	21	3	5	6	5	40

Appendix 9 (Continued).

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Brought forward	3	1	1	3	15½
Peas	—	2	2	22	4½
Pilchards	—	—	—	13	7
Pineapples	—	—	1	20	4
Pineapple Juice	—	—	—	2	8
Plums	—	2	3	25	7
Pork	—	1	—	2	9
Prunes	—	1	1	20	9½
Rabbit	—	—	3	3	—
Raspberries	—	—	—	3	6
Rhubarb	—	—	—	12	14
Salmon	—	—	—	21	11½
Sardines	—	—	—	4	12½
Sausages	—	—	—	—	12
Shrimps	—	—	—	—	8¼
Sild	—	—	—	—	3¾
Soup	—	3	2	3	1
Spaghetti	—	—	—	4	6
Steak and Kidney Pudding	—	—	—	2	—
Stewed Steak	—	—	3	18	15
Strawberries	—	—	—	6	7
Sweet Corn	—	—	—	1	1
Tomatoes	—	—	3	16	1½
Tomato Juice	—	—	—	1	14
Tomato Ketchup	—	—	—	—	8
Tomato Pureé	—	—	—	7	3½
Tuna Fish	—	—	—	—	7
Veal and Ham Loaf	—	2	1	8	—
Total	3	19	—	4	4

OTHER FOODSTUFFS:

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Beef	—	3	—	6	4
Butter	—	1	—	2	2
Cake	—	—	3	7	—
Cheese	—	1	2	6	8
Chocolate	—	7	3	7	10
Christmas Puddings	—	—	2	16	—
Fish	—	2	2	—	—
Ground Rice	—	—	—	14	—
Onions	—	—	—	—	11
Pig Heads	—	6	—	22	—
Pork Sausages	—	—	1	—	—
Rabbits	—	3	2	16	—
Sausages	—	—	—	18	—
Soup Powder	—	—	3	14	—
Sugar	—	—	2	9	8
Sweets	—	—	—	14	7½
Total	1	9	1	14	2½

SUMMARY OF COSTS OF SERVICES UNDERTAKEN BY CLEANSING DEPARTMENT 1951-52.

POPULATION (ESTIMATED) 45,215.

Service.	Interest and Sinking Fund.		Other Expenditure.*		Total Gross Expenditure.		Revenue.		Nett Cost.		Nett cost per head of population.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	1951/52.	1950/51.		
(a) Street Cleansing, including water in g-washing, gully cleansing, disposal of street sweepings, gritting, and snow removal ..	0	0 0	15,267	18 6	15,267	18 6	83	12 5	15,184	6 1	6	8.59	6	7.96
(b) Refuse Collection, i.e., house, trade, garden, shop, and miscellaneous refuse ..	0	0 0	11,741	17 5	11,741	17 5	496	11 9	11,245	5 8	4	11.68	4	8.87
(c) Refuse Disposal, i.e., house, trade, garden, shop, and miscellaneous refuse ..	0	0 0	5,759	12 2	5,759	12 2	484	16 2	5,274	16 0	2	4	3	6.72
(d) Public Conveniences.	350	0 0	4,855	2 5	5,205	2 5	1,839	8 10	3,365	13 7	1	5.86	1	9.25
(e) Other Services ..	0	0 0	751	19 1	751	19 1	887	9 2	-135	10 1	-0	0.71	-0	0.15
(f) Salvage ..	0	0 0	4,163	12 11	4,163	12 11	10,758	1 9	-6,594	8 10	-2	11	-0	11.33
	£350	0 0	£42,540	2 6	£42,890	2 6	£14,550	0 1	£28,340	2 5	15	6.42	15	9.32

Nett yield of 1d. rate (1951-52) was £1,613 and cleansing costs therefore represent approximately a 1s. 5½d. rate

SOCIAL SERVICES
DEPARTMENT

R E P O R T

BY

G. K. PLUMMER, Social Services Officer

ANNUAL REPORT.

PROVISION OF WELFARE SERVICES under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act.

(a) Blind Persons.

The Fife Society for the Blind continues to act as the Town Council's Agent for the provision of Blind Welfare Services in Dunfermline. There has been no alteration in financial arrangements between the Society and the Town Council, the Society being paid a *per capita* grant of £5 per annum in return for which grant all welfare services at the disposal of the Society are made available to each Blind Person in the Burgh. The local Home Teacher covering Dunfermline is Mr Alex. Reid, c/o 92 Appin Crescent, Dunfermline. During the year, Mr Reid paid 320 home visits and dealt with eight new cases. Mr Reid calls once monthly at the Social Services Department to report on various activities and to discuss individual problems.

The Dunfermline Ladies' Committee, under the able leadership of Mrs A. Buchanan, 33 Townhill Road, Dunfermline, has played an active part in assisting the Society on the social side by helping with arrangements for monthly and Christmas socials and summer outings.

The following table gives statistics for the year:—

Number of persons on the Blind Register at 1/1/52:—		
Male	20	Female 27
Number examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon:—		
Male	1	Female 7
Number found to be Blind within the meaning of the Act:—		
Male	—	Female 6
Number of persons added to the Register:—		
Male	1 (transfer)	Female 6
Number of persons on the Register who died during the year:—		
Male	2	Female 3
Number of persons on the Register who left the area:—		
Male	—	Female —
Number of persons on the Register at the end of the year:—		
Male	19	Female 30

A fitting tribute is paid in the Fife Society's Annual Report to the late Sir Michael Nairn who was elected President of the Society on 12th May 1916. Sir Michael Nairn died on 24th September 1952.

Attention is drawn in the Society's Report to the opening of the new Scottish Rehabilitation Centre and Holiday Home for the Blind at Alwyn House, Ceres, Fife. There are facilities at Alwyn House for both Domestic and Industrial Rehabilitation Courses, and the provision of such a Centre is a marked step forward in the field of Blind Welfare in Scotland.

(b) Deaf and Dumb Persons.

There have been no changes made during the year in connection with the provision of welfare services to the Deaf and Dumb in Dunfermline. The Fife Mission to the Deaf and Dumb acts as the Town Council's Agent. As at 31st December 1952, there were twenty Deaf and Dumb Persons in Dunfermline registered with the Fife Mission and the Town Council made a *per capita* grant of £2 to the Mission.

The following is the Fife Mission's Report for the Dunfermline Branch covering the year under review:—

"Since the Dunfermline Branch of the Fife Mission to the Deaf and Dumb transferred to a room in St. Margaret's Hall, temporarily leased to them by the Dunfermline Town Council over eighteen months ago, they have been able to resume some of their former activities which had, of necessity, to be curtailed during the last war through lack of proper accommodation. The present premises do not afford adequate heating facilities meantime due to the extensive repairs and renovating which are at present being carried out.

"Throughout the year Communion and Harvest Services in addition to the fortnightly Services were held regularly. Religious Film Services were also shown on several occasions and are a very great help in promoting and diffusing spiritual knowledge as an aid to divine worship and praise.

"The Annual Christmas Social was held in Pilmuir Street Baths Hall last December, which the majority of members and friends attended, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

"In February of 1952, a Swimming Gala, sponsored by the Scottish Deaf Amateur Sports Association, to which the Fife Mission is affiliated, was held in Pilmuir Street Baths. With the help and co-operation of the Carnegie Swimming Club officials, a limited programme of various events was carried through in which Dunfermline members were successful in their events. In addition, others from all parts of Scotland participated in various events. The attendance of spectators and the number of entrants were most gratifying.

"It is hoped that more suitable premises will be secured in the near future in order to resume full activities which are still at present curtailed.

"The Superintendent and Missioner has paid 105 visits to members' homes, hospitals, etc., made up as follows:—

"For Dunfermline Area—8 sick visits and 19 ordinary visits.

"Mr R. S. Reid, Part-time Resident Missioner, has paid seven sick visits to members' homes.

"On 20th December 1952, the Fife Mission celebrated their Semi-Jubilee of the opening of their premises when over 120 members and members of the Board of

Directors and friends attended the Anniversary Supper Social and Dance, which was held in the Station Hotel, Kirkcaldy. Seventeen adults and four children from Dunfermline area attended this function.

“Various sports activities have been convened and one outstanding event was the final of the Pairs Bowling Championship which was held in Dunfermline in June 1952, when Mr J. Fairweather and Mr R. S. Reid, both resident in Dunfermline, emerged out winners of this Competition.

“Seven Religious Film Services have been held in Dunfermline and also twenty-two Film Shows of entertainment, education and travel.”

(c) Other Handicapped Persons.

An interim arrangement with the local branch of the British Red Cross Society continues for the visitation in their own homes of permanently Handicapped Persons other than the Blind or Deaf and Dumb, but a full scheme has not yet been submitted to the Department of Health for approval.

**PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION
under Section 21 of the National Assistance Act.**

(a) Residential.

The work of rehabilitation and conversion of the former Eventide Home at Davaar to a Home for 15 Elderly Women was completed during the year and the new Home opened on 15th December. Seven of the former residents who had been transferred temporarily to Garvock House still expressed a wish to return and were so accommodated.

The work of converting Garthdee Nursing Home to a Residential Home for 18 Elderly Men had been completed apart from the fire escape stairway, but it can be stated in this Report that this Home came into operation early in January 1953 and eleven persons were immediately admitted from a waiting list.

The opening of Davaar Home made it possible to reduce the total complement at Garvock House from 22 persons to 20 as the Home had been overcrowded to the extent of two beds and, at the same time, four persons on the waiting list were admitted.

Plans for the conversion of Luscar House to a Home for Handicapped and Infirm Persons were well advanced by the end of the year, but approval on certain points was still awaited from the Department of Health. The final lay-out makes provision for 36 persons, and it is hoped that the actual work on this Home will be commenced early in 1953. It is still, however, impossible to give an exact opening date. Pending the opening of Luscar House, use is still being made of the Abden Home, Kinghorn, by

arrangement with Kirkcaldy Town Council and, on occasions, of the Northern Hospital by arrangement with the West Fife Hospitals Board of Management.

(b) Temporary Accommodation.

Fortunately, the need for the provision of temporary accommodation on a major scale never arose and only on 5 occasions was accommodation of this nature provided at the Northern Hospital and on 1 occasion at the Abden Home, Kinghorn.

GENERAL WELFARE.

Meals on Wheels Scheme.

The new van gifted by the Public House Society was put into commission at the beginning of the year and an immediate benefit was felt both by the W.V.S. Organisers of the Scheme and the recipients. The average number of meals per week delivered during the year was 82, and the highest number delivered in any one week was 106, that is, of course, 41 and 53 recipients respectively as meals are delivered on two days per week. There was no change in the cost of the meals which remained at 1s. 3d. per meal nor in the charge made to recipients of 1s. per meal.

The Town Council's appreciation of the efforts of the W.V.S. should, I feel, once more be recorded. The meals were delivered regularly throughout the year and, of course, more drivers and helpers were required with the two vans in operation.

Liaison and co-operation with various Voluntary Agencies has been very satisfactory during the year. I feel that the following statistics help to show that persons interested in the welfare of old people are now becoming more fully aware of the assistance which can be given by this Department. During the year, 77 new applications for various services, including Residential Accommodation, Meals on Wheels, Chiropody and Clothing Services, Red Cross Medical Loans, Hospital Accommodation, Sitters-in and Domestic Help, were received from many sources. Taking Residential Accommodation as an example—of 27 applications brought to the notice of this Department, 5 were notified by Doctors, 3 by the W.V.S., 2 by the Old People's Welfare Committee, 2 by Ministers, 2 by the Salvation Army, 2 by the Sanitary Inspector, 2 by the Domestic Help Supervisor, 2 by the Hospital Board and the remainder by friends or relatives. The position was the same with regard to applications for the other services and I think this proves that the Social Services Department is now being looked

upon as a clearing house for the various problems arising in connection with the Welfare of Old People. Every effort is made to foster this spirit of co-operation as the benefits are obvious, and I think I can quite safely say that, on the whole, these efforts are appreciated by the various parties concerned and, for my part, it is always a pleasure to record the good relationship existing between Voluntary Agencies in Dunfermline and this Department.

When, as occasion demanded, there was need for consultation and co-operation with the Ministry of National Insurance or the National Assistance Board, I have always found both these Departments extremely helpful.

Visitation, etc.

In connection with the investigation of applications for the provision of various welfare services, 264 visits were paid by the staff of the Social Services Department during the year.

Arrangements for the allocation of the annual grants from the Anonymous Donors' Christmas Season Coal Fund and Goodall Trust, the Gardiners' Charitable Trust and the Cunningham Bequest were carried out. In all, 97 persons received grants from those Funds.

Free School Meals.

Fifty applications were investigated, involving 112 children. Of these applications, 33 were granted and 17 refused.

At 31st December 1952, there were 173 children receiving Free School Meals.

Compulsory Removals.

There was no need for action during the year under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act.

Care of Property.

Action was taken on two occasions under Section 48 of the National Assistance Act with regard to looking after property of persons admitted to Hospital.

Burials.

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 6 burials were carried out of persons who were found dead where there was no relative or friend able or willing to carry out the necessary arrangements.